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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 19, 1875.

Conclusions of the Red Cloud Commission.

The Red Cloud Commission, which has been in session in this city for ten days past, has finished taking testimony and hearing statements relating to the management of Indian affairs by the Inferior Department. The Commission, it is understood, has already passed upon all the important points considered, and it is said that the report will be unanimous, completely and unequivocally vindicating the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The principal charge was against the agent at the Red Cloud Agency, in the matter of receipting for cattle without having them weighed. Mr. Faulkner, it is stated, paid special attention to this part of the investigation, and during the visit of the Commission to Red Cloud Agency it was practically demonstrated to him that the number of cattle Professor Marsh claimed could not have been weighed in a certain time, were weighed in the time they were said to have been, and even a larger number. This disposes of the beef contract and exhonorates the Interior Department from collusion with the parties engaged in furnishing supplies. As to substituting inferior goods at the agency for those purchased and inspected in the East, the Commission are satisfied that such has not been the practice.

To each member has been assigned the duty of writing a certain portion of the report, which it is expected will be ready by Wednesday. It is possible that there may be individual expressions of opinion upon the method of doing business at the agency, but on all the important points the Commission are a unit.

The Administration Firm Against Inflation

It is stated that the President is not at all alarmed lest the next Congress shall repeal the Specie Resumption Act. The success of the Democrats in States having inflation platforms, will not strengthen the advocates of paper money. The President believes that if a majority of both Houses should favor the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, the two-thirds vote necessary to carry it over his veto could not be secured. Secretary Bristow has quite recently said that he holds precisely the same views in regard to specie payments that he did last fall, and which are embodied in his report. It may be stated that the result of the fall elections will in no way influence the Administration to defer carrying into execution the act passed January 14, 1875.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 20, 1875.

The Next Democratic Presidential Nominee.

There is an unmistakeable effort being made by Western and Southern Democratic politicians to prevent New York from again controlling the Democratic Presidential nomination next year. Men of influence say the nomination should be Hendricks and Blair, and Greeley and Brown, has convinced them that New York has had as much to say upon this question as the prosperity of the party requires and the time will give way to a Western candidate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 17, 1875.

RED CLOUD COMMISSION—STATEMENT BY SECRETARY DELANO.

Secretary Delano was before the Red Cloud Commission to-day. He said, in response to a question, that he remembered, though indistinctly, that Mr. Brunot expressed to him an opinion in favor of the separation of the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department. Subsequently the President informed the Secretary that Mr. Brunot expressed such opinion to him, and the President asked the Secretary's views as to the propriety of asking legislation to that end; this was during a session of the Congress of 1873-4, toward its close. The Secretary informed the President that he wished the Interior Department to be relieved of the Indian business. Some time after this, the President informed him that Mr. Brunot, shortly after his resignation as a member of the Indian Commission, had been in error as to what he had stated in his letter of resignation concerning the Secretary, relative to the separation of the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department, as the Secretary had expressed his willingness to have such change made.

The President of the board asked the Secretary whether he desired to propound any questions concerning the statements in Professor Marsh's pamphlet, and the Secretary said he had no desire to do so. His purpose was to leave this investigation, so far as he was concerned, to the official reports and to such documents as Professor Marsh might furnish and such as the Commission itself might seek and obtain.

The Secretary, in short, stated the relations of the Indian Bureau to the Interior Department, and said, in response to a question, that he did not remember that the Board of Indian Commissioners ever differed with him in the allowance of accounts on the ground that they were tainted with fraud. His attention had been called to allegations of fraud at the Red Cloud Agency and he had taken steps to protect the interests of the Government, by appointing commissioners to investigate the charges, and if they would not fall, while he was Secretary, to take all proper steps to punish all wrongs committed within the limits of his department.

The Secretary stated that neither any member of the Board of Indian Commissioners expressed a desire for the removal of Mr. Smith, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and replied that a letter by a member of the board, William Welsh, had expressed such a desire; this was in the fall of 1873. Mr. Welsh said if the Secretary would remove Smith he would escape trouble and avoid Congressional investigation. The Secretary informed Mr. Welsh that he could not afford to remove an officer in whom he had confidence. The Secretary further said to Mr. Welsh that if he would make charges against Mr. Smith he (the Secretary) would appoint a committee to be named by Mr. Welsh, to investigate them, or appoint Mr. Welsh himself as such committee. If the report should sustain the truth of the charges, the Secretary promised that he would ask the President to remove Mr. Smith. Mr. Welsh, however, did not acquiesce in the proposition. It was stated that Mr. Welsh was suggested to him as a proper person to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but the Secretary objected to Mr. Welsh, owing to his indiscretion and want of adaptation to the place.

Professor Marsh said he had no questions to ask the Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

Session of Grand Lodge at Indianapolis—Extension of the Order in Foreign Countries—Interesting Statistics.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 20.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of the United States, convened in Grand Lodge hall, this city, at nine o'clock A. M., in annual communication, Grand Sire Durham, of Kentucky, presiding. Representatives are present from all the grand bodies of the several States and Territories, and from Canada and the Sandwich Islands. The morning session was chiefly occupied in hearing the reports of the Grand Sire, Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, and the appointment of the regular standing committees. The Grand Sire's report furnishes information of the order abroad and showing continued prosperity. In the German Empire lodges are being instituted at all important points. In the Republic of Switzerland a Grand Lodge has been established, with five subordinate lodges under its jurisdiction. In Peru and Chili the order is rapidly increasing. In the Sandwich Islands and Australia there has been no material change during the year.

The Grand Sire has appointed R. H. Morrison, of Michigan, a special deputy to establish the order in the United Kingdom of Great Britian. The following statistics are taken from the Grand Secretary's report, closing December 31, 1875: Number of State grand bodies, including the grand encampments and grand lodges reporting, eighty-four; subordinate lodges, 5,987; subordinate encampments, 1,630; lodge members, 438,701; encampment members, 83,445.

Before the adjournment of the morning session to-day, a large amount of routine business was transacted. The following are the chairmen of the standing committees appointed by Grand Sire Durham: State of the Order—White, of New York; Judiciary—Landbeck, of Pennsylvania; Legislative—Garry, of Maryland; Financial—Loch, of Iowa; Appeals—Porter, of California; Foreign Relations—Fitzburgh, of Virginia; Degree of Rebekah—Tompkins, of Missouri; Correspondence—Barney, of Tennessee; Mileage and Per Diem—Tyson, of Georgia; Constitution—Latham, of Virginia; Petitions—Alexander, of Illinois; History of Old Fellowship—Harmon, of California; Returns—Busbee, of North Carolina; Grand Bodies Unrepresented—Livermore, of Massachusetts; Unfinished Business—Shannon, of Kansas; Miscellaneous Business—Burrows, of Mississippi.

At three o'clock the Grand Lodge was escorted to the Academy of Music by the members of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Indiana, where a formal reception was given them, addressed of welcome being made by Governor Hendricks on the part of the State, Mayor Caven for the city, Past Grand Master O. P. Morton on the part of the Odd Fellows of the city, and Past Grand Representative Colfax for the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Indiana, responded to by Grand Sire Durham and Secretary Ridgely. A grand procession, in which all the Odd Fellows of this State and large delegations from other States will participate, takes place on Wednesday.

GALVESTON.

Destructive Storm and Flood.

THIRTY LIVES ALREADY LOST.

The City Partially Under Water—Imminent Danger to the Whole Island Itself.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, September 17.—The storm at Galveston is the heaviest since 1867. The city is partially under water, and it is several feet deep in the principal streets. Several wrecks have been reported. The Ocean House, on the Gulf beach, is entirely surrounded with water, and the out houses are gone. The city hospital is filled with water. Thirty workmen on the breakwater, being built by the Government, were cut off and lost. The Santa Fe Railroad bridge, across the bay, has been swept away, and the Houston Railroad is under two feet of water. This end of it has been washed away. The water at Virginia Point has backed up for three miles on the main land, and is still rising. The gale is increasing, and the barometer is falling. The bay is so full of water that if the wind changes to the north the whole island is lost, and no lives can be saved. The shipping in the harbor is having a fearful time of it. The ship channel dredging fleet is safe.

COMMUNICATION WITH NEW ORLEANS SUSPENDED.

NEW ORLEANS, September 17.—Nothing has been heard from Galveston for forty-four hours. At last account the gale prevailed steadily. Morgan's steamer Mary, the Harriet Lane and several small vessels are anchored inside, and two large English steamers outside.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—Telegrams from Pascagoula, Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Mississippi City, Pass Christian and Bay St. Louis, report heavy winds prevailing since Wednesday, but doing no serious damage.

There has been no communication for sixty-four hours with Galveston.

KEY WEST, FLA., September 18.—The steam-ship City of Waco, from New York for Galveston, is ashore on French reef. She will be towed down.

The British brig Error is ashore on Marquesas Keys. She is laden with mahogany.

The Norwegian bark Nordkyn, with mahogany, from a Mexican port, for Queenstown, was lost on a reef in a hurricane on the 14th. The crew were saved.

ST. LOUIS, September 18.—A special from New Orleans to the *Republican* says nothing has been heard from Galveston yet, and the telegraph lines are down to Corsicana, indicating that the storm has reached that city. At Lyons, eighteen miles west, the country is flooded to a greater depth than the three feet high storm of 1867. A boat sent from Brashear to the relief of the people on Shell Island, returned last night, during a lull in the storm, and brought all off. When she left the water covered the island to a depth of three feet and was rising. Similar reports come from other points along the western coast, which fully confirms the rumors that Galveston is under water.

The following dispatch in regard to the condition of affairs at Galveston was forwarded this evening: General Anson Stager, General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company: Got to Houston about 5 P. M., over the International road. The wires are down in all directions from there. At 7:30 P. M. I got one wire working to Galveston from all I can learn the Two Mile Railroad bridge, over the bay, is badly broken in several places. One break is estimated to be 150 feet wide, where three spans have been carried through. A terrific storm prevailed yesterday and for several days past. Fifteen or sixteen men, who were at work on the break water, are reported lost; also that the depot of the city is missing. No particulars are given, but the damage is immense in property. We have engines and men out in all directions repairing the wires.

[Signed] R. C. CLOWREY,
Assistant General Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—The Galveston wires commenced working at a late hour last night. The damage by the storm is not so serious as apprehended. Dr. Peete, Health Officer at Quarantine station, and some laborers on the break water are reported missing. There is no loss of life in the city.

ST. LOUIS, September 19.—A Galveston special to the *Globe-Democrat*, at a late hour last night, says: The storm which commenced on Wednesday continued to rage with violence until Friday night. Water from the Gulf of Mexico overflowed half of Galveston Island, knocking down some hundred small tenements, uprooting several thousand shade trees, and blowing down signs, awnings and other hangings. The water is on the principal streets, and the Strand Market was several times two feet deep. Two large schooners lay in the harbor were swamped. One steamboat and two tugs were sunk, one being completely demolished. One of Morgan's steamships was driven against the wharf, but only slightly damaged. One large English bark was forced from its moorings and driven ashore. One schooner is forty feet on land. Some ten men working on the breakwater, at the bar, were drowned. The health officer, Dr. G. W. Pette, and his grandson are drowned. His house was carried off. One negro woman was killed by a house falling, after having floated two miles. The railroad track is torn up in two places on the island. The bridge is partially destroyed. Culverts on both roads are washed out and the damages are variously estimated at from $100,000 to $200,000. The storm was a regular cyclone, but the wind was not very heavy, though the water was higher than during the great storms of 1867 and 1811. At eleven last night the wind got to the north-west and began to leave both the bay and streets dry. To-day all is bright and pleasant in appearance. A committee has been organized for the relief of the sufferers, who were principally residents on the gulf side and the bay shore. All the telegraph lines have been down till to-night. The storm extended to Hempstead, on the Texas Central, and Willis, on the Great Northern road, doing damage along the entire route, including the city of Houston. No mails have been received, and there has been no telegraphic communication till this evening, when one wire began to work. The loss by the storm will not aggregate nearly so much as was anticipated, the wind having been very steady. The shipping particularly has escaped damage far beyond expectation.

GALVESTON, September 18.—During the storm on the 17th, the steamship Australian, loading with cotton for Liverpool, went to sea from the outer roads and was driven ashore at St. Bernard, sixty miles west of here. Her surgeon and mate arrived to-day and report the vessel drawing seven feet of water. No lives were lost. The bark Edward McDowell, which was discharging at the wharf, was blown over on to the point of Pelican Island, in Galveston Bay, and is now aground in eight feet of water. It is thought she will be gotten off with slight damage. The Bayou steamer Beardstown was driven from the wharf and broken to pieces, and is a total wreck. A number of her crew are reported lost.

Dr. G. A. Peete, Health Officer of the port, was at quarantine station, with his family, on the 15th inst. He sent his family to the city, except his little grandson, who remained with him at the station. On the evening of the 16th the storm increased, the water rose rapidly, carrying away the buildings, and the last seen of Dr. Peete and the little boy they were in the old fort, a massive structure on the quarantine station. No tidings have been received of them, and it is supposed both were lost.

The Government buildings, with all the materials on land which was being used in the construction of gabions for the harbor's improvement, were swept away. A number of men engaged on the works came to the city on the 15th, and when the water carried away the building, twenty-seven men clung to the piling through the night and escaped. Two were saved by tugs. The following morning the dwelling houses in the eastern part of the island and along the beach on the south side were considerably damaged, the upper floors of the houses being blown down and washed off. In the central and business portions of the city, very little damage was done. It is estimated that $5,000 will cover all losses to property. Very little damage was done to the wharf or on the bay front.

The damage above, on bay and bayous, is reported very great. Commodore Morgan's fleet of dredge boats is reported driven ashore and a number wrecked. At Harrisburg and Houston there was a terrific gale, and the water was driven up from the bay higher than ever known before. A hundred miles to the north, along the entire Texas coast, it is feared damage has been done.

NEW ORLEANS September 20.—The *Times*, from information obtained from papers and passengers, gives the following account of the storm at Galveston: To briefly summarize the disaster, a gale from the north by Wednesday at mid-day, reached such proportions that captains of steamers accustomed for generations to traversing this portion of the gulf declined to put to sea. Almost simultaneously with this determination came the report that a shipyard at the extreme eastern end of the island had been inundated and men were fleeing for their lives. A rapidly falling barometer indicated an increase of the storm, and the waters of the gulf, which is on the south side of the island and in the rear of the city, gradually commenced to encroach. The gardens of scattered residences, skirting the beach, were soon overflowed, the water during the day reaching a depth of two feet. All day long, and during Thursday, it blew a hurricane, pushing the gulf water over the entire island and covering even the highest elevations to a depth of two feet and a-half. This ridge embraces an area of perhaps twelve blocks of buildings, extending from Mechanics street to Market street, a distance of two squares latitudinally, and from Centre street to Bath avenue, about six squares longitudinally. In the entire rear of the east and west ends of the city, the water rose to a sufficient depth to float large wooden edifices, many of which are very valuable. The resident portion of the city was most affected. From Tremont street, where this section begins, for a distance of at least one mile and a half west, every garden and every foundation is destroyed. Domiciles are scattered promiscuously in the center of thoroughfares, many of them being jammed together. Further to the west, in the neighborhood of Oleander Park, where there are many small farms and a number of stylish residences, the water is reported to have reached a depth of from six to nine feet. A similar story is told of the eastern end of the island, which extends from Centre street at least a mile and a half into the business section of the city. Large stocks of goods are kept on the ground floors, and one can estimate the injury which thirty inches of sea water would involve. It is fair to presume that the earnings of an entire year will be exhausted in repairing damages. Probably vegetation has been utterly destroyed, but that the island is involved in wholesale ruin we do not apprehend.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

European Turkey.

THE SERVIAN SKUPTCHINA DIVIDED ON THE QUESTION OF WAR.

KRAGUYEVATZ, September 16.—The discussions in the committee of the Skuptchina on an address in reply to Prince Milan's speech have already commenced and will probably last till Saturday. The members of the minority, who are in favor of war, are believed to have won over several members in the debates already had in the committee. Attempts to secure a compromise address were subsequently pushed, but it is feared the party of action will be victorious, especially as the population is becoming more urgent for war. The ministry will oppose war, even if the committee report in favor of it, to the length of resignation. The peace party is less hopeful, but it has not yet abandoned its efforts. The Belgrade papers say that the Turks have again violated Servian territory. Servian armament is continuing.

Forty-two deputies oppose the Government and are in favor of war, but a majority appears to be secured for the address, which proposes to leave the question to the wisdom of Prince Milan. The Government is most active in its efforts to maintain peace, and the immediate danger is consequently somewhat lessened.

BELGRADE, September 16.—According to Servian reports, the Turks have persecuted Christians at Orachova, in Northern Bosnia. Six Christians were massacred.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, September 17.—A dispatch from Vienna says the reports of victories by Servian bands near Novi Warosch, are untrue. A corps of advanced volunteers has engaged the Ottoman battalions at Grahova, near the Dalmatian frontier, to revolt. A fierce fight occured on Wednesday with the Turkish inhabitants, in which the insurgents were defeated. Authentic accounts received from Senbest district, announce that the Turks are advancing slowly, and that the insurgents are disbanding. A majority of the volunteers have returned home. The Catholics of Mostar have presented a declaration to Dervish Pasha, in which they say they have no reason to complain of the Turkish Government. In Albania all the Turkish militia have assembled. Twenty Syrian battalions have arrived and proceed to the Montenegrin frontier. All the frontier posts have been strengthened and provisioned.

THE INSURRECTION FLOURISHING IN HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, September 18.—A special telegram from Cattaro states that the insurrection is not declining in Eastern Herzegovina. There have been some sharp encounters near Matscho and Fievina, in which the Turks were beaten.

INSURRECTION SPREADING IN BOSNIA.

VIENNA, September 19.—The insurrection has broken out at Tiskovac, near Grochowo. The insurgents have burned the Turkish guard house, the garrison of which fled. The insurrection is said to be spreading in Western Bosnia, but it is rumored that preparations have been made for a general rising in Bosnia.

SERVIA TO DECLARE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT—AUSTRIA COMPLAINED OF.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 19.—The Minister of War has received a dispatch from Ali Pasha, dated Mostar, September 18th, stating that the insugents were attacked September 8th, near Vishegrad, Bosnia, defeated and put to flight. On the battle-field were found passports and other documents which leave no longer room to doubt that the Servians intend to declare against Turkey. The Subliime Porte publishes the foregoing and calls attention to the fact that Servia, who has sympathizers in Austria are not disarmed, notwithstanding Turkey's representations.

SERVIA DEBATING THE QUESTION OF WAR.

KRAGUYEVATZ, September 20.—In compliance with the earnest desire of Prince Milan, the deliberations of the committee appointed to consider the address in reply to his speech will be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies in secret session. The debates in the Chamber will also, at the request of the Prince, be kept secret. It is not yet known what will be the tone of the address. The Servian newspapers say that the Government has received a note from the Sublime Porte asking if Servia may rely upon the friendly sentiments of the Servian neutrality. The Servian Government has not yet replied.

Italy.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY GETS HIS RING AND TITLE.

ROME, September 17.—The Pope held a Consistory to-day and conferred upon Cardinal McCloskey the ring and the title of "Santa Maria Sopra Minerva."

MORE CARDINALS CREATED.

In the Papal Consistory to-day, the Pope, after delivering an allocution, announced that Monsignors Aenticli, Mattei, Pacca, Randi, Simeoni, Vitellescki and the Arch Bishop of Rennes, whose names he reserved *in pectore* at the Consistory last May, have been created cardinals. He also appointed several arch bishops and bishops. The Consistory concluded with the ceremony of conferring the ring and title on Cardinal Mac Closkey.

A CARDINAL DEAD.

Cardinal Gaspard Grassellini, who was born at Palermo, in 1796, and elevated to the Cardinalate in 1866, died to-day.

Spain.

PAPAL NUNCIO'S CIRCULAR—AN ULTIMATUM FROM THE POPE.

LONDON, September 18.—A telegram from Rome says the Nuncio at Madrid has received instructions to leave his post if the Spanish Cabinet's decision with regard to his circular be of an aggressive character, or such as to compromise the dignity of the Holy See; otherwise the Nuncio is to remain at Madrid until December, when he will come to Rome to attend the Consistory. The Spanish Cabinet met on Saturday, but postponed discussion of the Nuncio's circular.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

BRICK POMEROY AT WELLSVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, OHIO, September 16, 1875.

Brick Pomeroy arrived here on the 5 P. M. train from Wheeling. The followers of "Rise up William" thought that the opportunity for having a first-class Democratic "Jamboree" must be improved, so they spread the news of Brick's presence among the faithful, saying that he would be on exhibition in front of one of our hotels at about half-past 7 P. M., at which time the "Globe-loving orator" (Brick has turned agriculturist, you know) delivered his agricultural address to a goodly number of the now open-backed-loving party. He soon found it convenient to use the name of Butler, he who frightened him into paying his poor deserted wife the sum of twenty thousand dollars, rather than give him (Butler) the opportunity of confronting him in court of justice. Brick's speech throughout was nothing but a disconnected jabber about spoons, Butler, Grant, bonds, cotton thieves, dirty, rotten, lying, thieving Republicans, etc. He told us about being in the Safe Deposit Company's vault, in Boston, the other day. He said the vault contained thirty-five hundred safes, all full of Government bonds. He added significantly that a guard, with a loaded revolver, stood at his side. We felt for Brick and sorrowfully left.

ERIE.

Gift from Ex-Senator Lowry to the Home for the Friendless.

ERIE, September 17.—Ex-Senator M. B. Lowry, of this city, has given a house and grounds, worth $15,000, to the Erie Home for the Friendless.

NEW YORK.

Democratic State Convention.

An Ugly Slap at Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Hardest Kind of Hard Money Platform.

Evils of Inflation Set Forth in Strongest Terms.

Two Republicans on the Ticket.

The Party Hopelessly Divided on Vital Issues.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., September 16.—The Democratic State Convention met at Weiting Hall. Every seat was occupied. There could not have been less than 2,500 people in the hall, and many were unable to get inside. There was a delay in calling the Convention to order, in consequence of the bad arrangements for distributing the tickets to the delegates and others. The State Committee held a protracted morning session, keeping a densely packed crowd about their doors for hours, clamoring for tickets, and pushing, crowding and growling. It was some time after noon when the delegates had all entered the hall. A military band occupied the gallery.

Allen Beach, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order without preliminary remarks, at 12:25 o'clock and nominated Daniel Magone, Jr., of St. Lawrence, Temporary Chairman, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Magone, Jr., was received with applause. In his address he said: "The living questions that are now before the people of the several States for examination and decision are to be settled in 1876. Paramount is the financial question. The evils of a depreciated currency, under which the country now suffers, naturally flowed out of the departure from a sound interpretation of the Constitution prohibiting States, and by implication the General Government, from making anything but gold and silver a legal tender." This sentiment was received with moderate applause, which was soon followed by great applause at the mention of Governor Tilden's name.

The usual committees were then appointed and the Convention took a recess.

The Tammany delegation was admitted, but all contestants were invited to seats on the floor.

Judge H. Sturges was chosen Permanent Chairman, with Vice Presidents from each district. Judge Sturges was received with great applause and proceeded to address the Convention. He spoke in favor of hard money and indorsed the reform measures of Governor Tilden. At the conclusion of his address the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter the State Committee shall, in all cases of contested seats, admit as sitting members those only who present credentials from persons elected as regular by the last preceding State Convention, and such members shall participate in all proceedings of the Convention, except on contested seats, until the Convention shall decide upon the case.

The President appointed the following additional members, whose names had been suggested by the delegation from the city of New York, of the Committee on Resolutions: Fairchild, Marble, Edwin R. Mead, Wm. C. Whitney, Burton N. Harrison, Christopher Tine, Frederick Smyth and John Hayes.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, the Convention adjourned till nine to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Committee on Contested Seats, Morrissey addressed the committee on the Seventh district, making quite a lengthy speech, and Kelly responded. Morrissey's speech was an able one, and when the vote was taken on the district, stood ten for and ten against the Morrissey delegation, to twelve against. The vote on the other New York districts stood eighteen to five against admitting the contestants. The chief interest of the day has been centered in the contested seat cases.

Nothing is now transpired concerning the ticket. The candidates apparently having strength enough to secure nominations, are John Bigelow, Secretary of State; Charles S. Fairchild, Senator R. A. Parmenter, Attorney General.

The platform will favor a return to specie payments, the indorsement of the movement in the Canal Ring, and a change in the administration of Government affairs, opposition to a Presidential third term and a reiteration of former declarations in Democratic State conventions.

SYRACUSE, September 17.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled this morning, when the following report from the Committee on Resolutions was read and adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of New York renews their pledge of fidelity to the principles declared and confirmed unanimously by delegates representing the Democrats of all the United States together assembled in their National Convention and since reapproved and indorsed by Democratic majorities in this State, comprising more than half of the total population of the Union.

From the National Democratic Platform, Baltimore, July 10, 1872:

"Second—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

"Eighth—A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest consideration of commercial morality and honest government."

To these authentic declarations of Democratic principle and policy the times give proof. The present depression of business is caused by the reaction from the unhealthy stimulus of an excessive, depreciated currency inflation, created by enormous and ill-adjusted municipal, State and Federal taxation, and by extravagance, waste and peculation in the administration of public affairs. In the face of the fact that the existing volume of currency is greater than can be absorbed by business, in the face of the fact that the present fall of prices has followed repeated inflations, any attempt to increase the currency would be worse than ineffectual to revive prosperity, for it would increase the fluctuations and insecurity of industry. It would be worse than futile to restore confidence, for it would create distinct and new uncertainties in business, paralyze the beginnings of enterprise, stop labor of its too scanty employment and, while stifling the progress of administrative reforms, would bring lasting dishonor upon the name and the intelligence and the character of the country.

The Democratic party of New York also reaffirm the principles set forth in their platform before me for this year as follows, and indorsed by 50,000 Democratic majority at the election following, in a poll of nearly 800,000 votes, and vindicated before the people of the Republic by the illustrious administration of Governor Samuel J. Tilden.

From the New York Democratic Platform, September, 1874, 1873:

"First—Gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency convertible with coin.

"Second—Steady steps toward specie payments, to be made back-waves.

"Third—Honest payment of the public debt in coin and the sacred preservation of the public faith.

"Fourth—Revenue reform; Federal taxation for revenue only; no Government partnership with protected monopolies.

"Fifth—Home rule to limit and localize misgovernment; powers intrusted to public servants, municipal, State and Federal; no centralization.

"Sixth—Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation.

"Seventh—A free press; no gag laws.

"Eighth—Free men; a uniform excise law; no sumptuary laws.

"Ninth—Official accountability, enforced by better civil and criminal remedies; no private use of the public funds by public officers.

"Tenth—Corporations chartered by the State always supervisable by the State in the interest of the people.

"Eleventh—The party in power is responsible for all legislation when in power.

"Twelfth—The Presidency a public trust, not a private perquisite; no third term.

"Thirteenth—Economy in public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened."

The Democrats of New York, in convention assembled, in their platforms, their nominees and their representatives in the Senate and Assembly to follow where an honest and fearless Chief Magistrate has dared to lead in reforming the administration of our great canals, so long despoiled in their construction, maintenance, repairs and revenues; to carry on with unwavering purpose, unfaltering perseverance, and unbending courage the work so nobly begun, to invite the co-operation of every true Democrat, and ever Liberal Republican, and all our fellow-citizens of whatever party or name, who are willing, in the coming State election, to unite with us in supporting reform candidates upon a reform platform.

THE NOMINATIONS

were then made as follows:

John Bigelow (by acclamation), for Secretary of State; Lucius Robinson, for Comptroller; Charles S. Fairchild, for Attorney General; Charles N. Ross, for State Treasurer; John D. Van Buren, for State Engineer; Christopher H. Walrath, for Canal Commissioner; Rodney R. Crowley, for State Prison Inspector.

The usual vote of thanks and cheers for the ticket were then given and the Convention adjourned.

NEBRASKA.

Democratic State Convention.

Another Rebuke to Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Platform of the Inflationists Denounced as a Crime.

Coin or Its Equivalent Demanded.

OMAHA, September 17.—The Democratic State Convention, held at Fremont yesterday, was the largest ever held in the State, and was composed of the most influential men of the party. The following resolutions was adopted unanimously:

First—That the Democratic party of the State favors retrenchment and reform in the administration of all departments of the Government, both State and National.

Second—That we are in favor of a sound currency, coin or its equivalent, as essential to stability in business and a restoration of prosperity; steps toward specie payments and no step backwards.

Third—That we deprecate all attempts to commit the Democratic party to a system of paper money, based upon an unconstitutional exercise of Federal power, as a crime against the common welfare and a wanton violation of a cardinal article of the Democratic creed.

HON. G. B. Seofield, of Otoe, was elected Permanent President, and Louis May, of Fremont, Secretary. But one name was presented for Judge of the Supreme Court —E. W. Thomas, of Brownsville.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Corner Stone of a New Capitol Laid at Wheeling.

WHEELING, September 19.—The cornerstone of the new capitol of this State was laid yesterday, in this city, with appropriate and imposing Masonic rites. Business houses were closed during the afternoon. An immense procession, consisting of Knights Templar, Masonic lodges, the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, Governor Jacob and State officers, Judges of the several courts, the City Council and municipal officers, county officers, the entire Fire Department and numbers of citizens, participated in the ceremonies. Houses were gaily decorated and the streets lined with spectators. Grand Master White, of this State, laid the stone and then addressed the assemblage, at the close of which an ode was sung by a choir of 300 persons. Addresses were made by Governor Jacob and others. Over ten thousand people assembled to witness the ceremonies.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Senator Boutwell and Hon. Alfonso Hart at Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, September 18, 1875.

The Republican mass meetings held in Market Square this afternoon and to-night, were the largest ever held in this city, notwithstanding the weather was cold and damp. Ex-Governor Hart spoke in the afternoon and was frequently applauded. At night there was a large torchlight procession, after which the meeting was held in the open air. Address being substantially the same as that delivered at Cincinnati. Excursion trains were run on the railroads at half fare, and the city is filled with strangers. The political excitement is running high and there is no doubt that every vote will be polled. Of course that means a complete victory for the Republican party.

CHICAGO.

The Episcopal Convention—Bishop's Salary $5,000.

CHICAGO, September 16.—The Episcopal Convention to-day adopted the resolutions reported by the committee on Dr. DeKoven's letter; also withdrawing the delegates to the next General Convention to vote against any convention conferring on the standing committee's power to reject bishops elected by the diocese, because such committees might consider them unsound in the faith. The salary of the bishop was fixed at $5,000 per annum.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 16, 1875.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS AGAIN DECLINES THE PRESIDENCY.

Charles Francis Adams has written the following letter to a gentleman in Brooklyn, who sent him a copy of the *Times* of that city containing an article in which was said, "We have hopes that an aroused public spirit will find some way of making itself potent in the nominating convention next year, and that Mr. Adams may be called from his retirement at Quincy to restore to the Presidency its ancient dignity and legitimate influence":

QUINCY, September 5, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR:—I cannot but be deeply moved by the voluntary expressions of esteem, which I occasionally find in newspapers in reference to myself. I trust that they may not have the effect of turning my head, or making me think of myself better than I ought to think. With regard to the suggestion made in the article to which you call my attention, I am sure it would be very agreeable to me to undertake the work, but I have, I fear, already so much upon me as I can dare hope to accomplish during my term of life. Approaching so near the three score and ten prescribed as the limit of usefulness, as I do, I shall have to make haste, or run great risk of leaving matters in confussion. It is for this reason that I have been, perhaps, too indifferent to the wishes of many who have desired to have me called again into public life. I see no thing there, just now, which promises happy results within a short time. Meanwhile, I am steadily releasing myself from the responsibility, if not of writing a history, at least of putting out of reach of accident the valuable materials for writing it which have been placed in my hands, or which I have myself gathered in my own career. I doubt whether I could be made more useful to the world in any other way. Pray excuse me for this egotism, and believe me very truly yours,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide of a Traveling Salesman.

CINCINNATI, September 18.—A. J. Case, of Hartford, Conn., traveling salesman for Hunt, Holbrook & Barbour, committed suicide by taking chloral at the Gibson House last night. Despondency occasioned by failing eyesight is assigned as the cause.

Murder of a Citizen of Kearney Junction, Nebraska.

OMAHA, September 18.—A dispatch from Kearney Junction says a party of about twenty Texan herders came in last night and camped on the Platte at the bridge. During the night three horses got into the cornfield of Mr. Collins. He took up the horses, and this morning they came up and said they would settle, then came up town, got drunk, went back and shot Collins five in the head, killing him almost instantly. All the Texans but two have been captured, and are now in jail at Kearney Junction. It is probable they will be lynched.

The Westervelt Case.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.—Mr. Ford, one of the counsel for Westervelt, began his address to the jury in behalf of the prisoner this morning. He characterized the manner in which Westervelt's presence in Philadelphia had been secured in April last, as "kidnapping."

The jury went out at six P. M., and returned to ask the Judge if they were at liberty to bring in a verdict of guilty on one only or all the five counts of the indictment. The Judge responded that they might convict on one count only, or all, and they retired again.

Alleged Murderers of Hon. Joseph Crews, of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 18.—Washington and Walter Shell, brother and nephew of the late Dr. Shell, were to-day arrested in Lawrenceville for the murder of Hon. Joseph Crews.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion of a Locomotive—Four Men Killed.

MAUCH CHUNK, September 18.—Last night a locomotive on a coal train on the Lehigh Valley road, exploded at Stony Creek, and John Kershner, engineer; John Supler, fireman, and Benjamin Hoffman and H. W. Kolp, brakemen, all of Fairview, were instantly killed. George Owens, a brakeman, was injured but not fatally.

OUR VETERAN SOLDIERS.

THE REGIMENTAL REUNIONS.

Hearty Greetings of Old Comrades—A Happy Occasion—Orations ---Banquets, &c., &c.

The surviving members of four Pennsylvania regiments, which made brilliant records during the rebellion, held their first reunions in this city Friday. These were the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second Infantry, and the Fourth Cavalry. There was no general meeting of the organizations named, the reunions being

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1875.

PIOLLET hasn't yet decided whether he will shake the fangs out of his gums on the stump or not.

THEY call the piebald Democratic State ticket of New York an "eclectic ticket." The Republican ticket is elective.

OLD BILL ALLEN is still keeping up on the stump the reputation he has earned by a lifetime of unvarying imbecility.

THE "Veterans" of Philadelphia have reorganized as a campaign club. They did splendid work for HARTRANFT in 1872.

SHAM CARY is now discussing "constitutional" points. One of CARY's most prominent points is a constitutional inability to speak the truth.

NATURE never makes any blunders. When she moulds a fool she means it, and when SHAM CARY was turned out the old lady was specially in earnest.

MAINE papers contend that 10,000 Republicans staid away from the polls at the late election, and that the Democrats did not cast so large a vote as in 1872 and in 1868.

HON. WM. H. ARMSTRONG, of Lycoming county, is announced to speak at a Republican meeting in Williamsport on the 23d. He is one of the men whom the enemy is constantly claiming.

ALL OVER the country the Catholic priesthood are commanding their congregations to withdraw Catholic children from the public schools. It has every appearance of a preconcerted movement.

THE condition of the leading branches of business at New York, according to the papers of that city, shows that trade is really assuming a healthy tone. The indications are that a general business revival is not far distant.

THE surest and safest way of judging of men's characters is by the tracks they leave imprinted behind them. Gauged by this standard, where do PERSHING and PIOLLET stand, as contrasted with HARTRANFT and RAWLE?

"DOWN with the coupon-clippers and oppressors of the people," is one of the rallying cries of the leading Democratic paper in Ohio—the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. It supports CARY for Lieutenant-Governor, who semi-annually clips the coupons from $25,500 of United States bonds.

No sober body than the North Carolina Constitutional Convention, says the Wilmington *Star*, has assembled in that State for forty years. All the more shame then, to the Democratic members of it, for the assaults which they are making on Republican suffrage and free education.

THE corn crop of Iowa is becoming enormous in its proportions. In 1874 it was 150,000,000 bushels. This year the area is much enlarged, and it is estimated that the yield will be 130,000,000 bushels, which, if no disaster come to it, which does not seem probable, will be worth $70,000,000. There has yet been no frost to injure it.

THE success of the Democrats in those three counties in Maine, over which the party set up such a frantic shout of exultation, resulted from the Prohibition movement, which drew off a considerable vote from the Republican ranks. There is a lesson in this which thoughtful temperance people in our own State might with advantage lay closely to heart.

ONE of the first effects of a great bank failure in any city is almost invariably to start a run on the savings institutions by small depositors; yet while the savings banks of San Francisco have 56,377 depositors, and are the depositories of large amounts of money, only 713 persons demanded their money on the day the Bank of California failed. This is a remarkable and creditable fact.

IN REGARD to currency issued by municipal corporations, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that it comes under "every national banking association, State bank, or banker, or banking association, that pays out said municipal currency, is liable;" but there is no tax on the issue of circulating notes by any municipal authority, but "banking associations that receive and pay out such notes will be required to pay a tax thereon. The tax is ten per cent.

THE present condition of trade in Cincinnati is reflected by the *Gazette* of that city:

"It is worthy of mention that while Carey and the inflated imitators of his class are wailing about distress and starvation, some of the heaviest manufacturing establishments of this city are putting on a double force of men. Others are from three to six weeks behind with orders, and find it impossible to catch up without employing extra hands. Such is the present appearance of trade in these parts."

THIS is what the New York *World* has to say of the report of the Red Cloud Investigating Commission, which is now in course of preparation: "The Democratic member of the Commission will be compelled, it is feared, to join in this report, because Professor MARSH has utterly failed to produce legal evidence to sustain his charges." Thus ignominiously ends this wretched and spiteful attempt to injure Secretary DELANO's good name.

IT APPEARS that BIGELOW, the candidate for Secretary of State on the New York Democratic ticket, is not very highly appreciated by his neighbors and townspeople. He was twice nominated as a member of the Board of Education of Highland Falls, and was beaten on each occasion. An "old line Democrat," writing to the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, calls him "a conceited, imperious snob," and predicts his defeat by a large majority.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says that when JESSE D. BRIGHT was detected in a secret correspondence with the Chief of the rebel Confederates; and when a resolution was introduced in the United States Senate, in 1862, to expel BRIGHT as a Senator from Indiana, EDGAR COWAN, who then represented Pennsylvania in the Senate, opposed the resolution. At that juncture a resolution was introduced in the Legislature of Pennsylvania instructing COWAN to vote for BRIGHT's expulsion. CYRUS L. PERSHING opposed this resolution.

SPEAKING of the Pope's peremptory demand that the secular power of Spain shall co-operate with the hierarchy to compel conformity to the Ultramontane creed, to suppress "heretical teachings" and liberal literature, the New York *Express* says: "The weakness of the Ultramontane demand is shown by the fact that Spain is the only country in which the Pope would make such a demand." Exactly. But the intolerant character of the Papacy is also shown by the same fact, and indicates what the Church would do the world over if it possessed the power.

THE Republicans of Allegheny city and Pittsburgh have taken hold of the work of organization with a hearty good will and a determination to succeed. It is always a good sign when the young men take up the the active work of a campaign. It is to them we must look for effectual effort; and the readiness with which they have entered upon the work of the present campaign is a sure token of a coming triumph. HARTRANFT clubs have been organized in both cities, and we are assured that they will make a splendid turn-out on Thursday night.

THE Democratic State ticket in New York consists of three renegade Republicans and four Democrats. On the day of its nomination, at Syracuse, Hon C. B. WALKER, a Democratic member of Congress, rushed into the crowded bar-room at the hotel, and swinging his hat with enthusiasm, he exclaimed: "Well, after a hard struggle, the Democrats have succeeded in carrying the convention—we've got one majority on the State ticket!" The assembled Democrats were so overjoyed at the news, that they took another drink all round to prevent an explosion.

ONE of the encouraging signs of the times in Pennsylvania is the fact that, in the counties where the Republicans were last year divided by local quarrels, there is now no indication of distraction. Delaware county, which last year elected two Democrats to the Legislature through a Republican split, is this year united upon one ticket, and promises to give 1,800 majority for the State ticket. The same spirit exists in Lancaster, Crawford, Bradford and other counties that have been distracted heretofore, and there is no, now, a single county in the State in which harmony does not prevail in the Republican ranks.

PIOLLET AS A CANAL CONTRACTOR.

The construction of the canals of this State, when the Democratic party had undisputed sway, afforded a grand opportunity to the leeches who fatten upon public blood. They fastened themselves upon the State at every exposed point; and the public works, when finished, were found to have cost more than double what they should have done. They were, besides, so poorly constructed that the expense of repairing them and keeping them open absorbed nearly the entire annual revenues.

These public works cost the State about forty millions of dollars. The Board of Canal Commissioners was exclusively Democratic, and nearly every contractor in their employ was a Democrat. The fortunes of many leading Democrats in this State were made through the fat contracts awarded them as partisan favors, and at least half of the State debt of Pennsylvania was incurred to enrich the contractors who built her canals.

The North Branch Canal is an illustration of this fact. It was an extension of the main line from the Susquehanna to the New York line, along the banks of the north branch of the Susquehanna; and the original estimate of the cost of its completion was much below the actual cost. At the time work was suspended upon the public works, in 1841, the sum of $2,484,939 had been spent upon it, and when work was resumed thereon in 1849, it was estimated that $1,414,116 would finish it. Yet the final cost of the section from Pittston to State line, ninety-two miles in length, was $4,230,998. What the section of the line from the Susquehanna to Pittston cost we have no means now of learning; but if the upper section cost $331,943 more than the estimates, the cost of the whole line must have exceeded the original figures by more than a million.

It is unnecessary to say that the canal when finished at this heavy cost, would not hold water. That fact will be accepted as a matter of course. It was not made for use, but for the enrichment of contractors; and the cost of repairing it so as to make it passable was left to those who followed them.

Even Governor BIGLER was led to complain of the extravagant cost of this improvement. In his message of 1853 he said:

"The estimated cost of completing the North Branch Canal, at the period already named, was $772,000. One million dollars have since been paid, and a sum exceeding $150,000 is still required to pay for its completion."

Among the contractors who enjoyed the benefit of the outlay of State money upon the North Branch Canal, was VICTOR E. PIOLLET, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. He was one of the leeches who fattened upon the State, and he was not satisfied with *one* contract, nor with *two*, but he must needs have *eight*. He was the boss contractor—the head of the Ring of Canal Contractors who sucked the life-blood of the State and grew rich out of the money which the tax-payers have since had to pay.

To show how greedily he snapped up the little chances offered him by the Democratic Board of Canal Commissioners, we append a list of his contracts taken from the report of the Engineer of the North Branch Canal for the year ending November 30th, 1853, pp. 9, 10 and 11:

Section No. 1, V. E. & J. E. Piollet.....	$ 4,128
Section No. 30, V. E. & J. E. Piollet.....	2,710
Section No. 32, V. E. & J. E. Piollet.....	5,415
Section No. 34, V. E. & J. E. Piollet.....	62,362
Section No. 36, V. E. & J. E. Piollet.....	17,218
Aqueduct No. 5, Wysox, V. E. & J. E. Piollet..	5,152
Aqueduct over Little Wysox, V. E. & J. Piollet..	320
Farm bridge No. 3, V. E. & J. E. Piollet..	1,086
Total.....	$98,834

No name appears oftener in the list of contractors than those of V. E. & J. E. PIOLLET, and we are left to infer that this enterprising firm was the especial pet of the Democratic board. The Democratic candidate for State Treasurer undoubtedly stood at the head of the band who then monopolized the favors that were to be got out of canal contracts, and he doubtless laid, a this time, the foundation of the large private fortune which he now enjoys.

The State, we think, has been as good to him as he deserved, and he has no further claims on its generosity. He has feathered his nest comfortably, and he never did the State any service that requires further compensation. Let him be content with what he has got.

It hardly becomes the great State of Pennsylvania, at a time when Governor TILDEN, of New York, is trying to make a little political capital out of prosecuting the Canal Contractors of that State, to go back into the Pennsylvania crowd that preceded them to find a man to fill the office of State Treasurer. The present Canal Contractors of New York, who are the objects of TILDEN's virtuous indignation, are the lineal descendants of the men who grew rich in digging our worthless ditches; and Pennsylvania will hardly stultify herself by taking one of the fathers for her State Treasurer while the sons, in New York, are coming to grief through exposures and prosecutions which affect their integrity and honesty. The tribe is just now under too heavy a cloud to warrant the elevation of one of them to a highly responsible State office.

THE GREENBACK.

A Republican friend, out West, writes us that it is quite too common, with a certain class of people, in discussing the financial question, to belittle the Greenback and misrepresent it; and that, to inexperienced eyes, it might seem that the nation was prepared to go back on it. At the same time, the attempt of the Democracy to step in and assume a friendship and fraternal regard for the Greenback, is simply disgusting. The American people love the Greenback, and will listen seriously to no distrust of it; and they will not permit the men who reviled it, when it was adopted, to step in now and claim guardianship over it.

The Greenback is exclusively Republican in its parentage. No Democrat had any share in giving it life, or in developing its growth to maturity. PENDLETON denounced it as unconstitutional and predicted ruin and disaster as sure to follow from its use; ALLEN buried anathemas at it and invoked upon it the curses of JEFFERSON, JACKSON and BENTON; PERSHING could not for one moment tolerate the idea of paying the interest on the public debt of Pennsylvania with it, and insisted in the Legislature that that interest should be paid in coin as the only genuine national currency; PIOLLET ridiculed it as rag money, worthless and unconstitutional; and FRANK HUGHES, the spokesman of Judge PERSHING at Erie, heaped upon it the thunders of his wrath, declaring to the assembled Democrats at Lebanon, in 1864, that it would become as valueless, eventually, as Continental or Confederate money, and that in a few years it would require a bushel of it to buy a bushel of potatoes. He has lived to beguile a Democratic convention with it; but then such an acquisition may be of less value than a bushel of potatoes, so that his prediction is still an open one and unfulfilled.

These men, who denied the legitimacy of the Greenback when it was born, who reviled it in the years of its origin and denounced it in the years of its growth, who proclaimed its worthlessness, and its illegality, and predicted a disgraceful termination to its career, are not the men to come in, now, and assert a devotion to it. If the Greenback was unconstitutional in 1864, as PERSHING contended, it is unconstitutional still; and if it was *not* unconstitutional then, as he now pretends to admit, he was guilty of slandering it, and cannot now be permitted to assume its guardianship. We accept their present confession that they were then lying about it; but men who for mere party purposes could lend themselves to deceiving the people about their national currency and to crippling the Government in its use of it, are not now worthy of trust in advocating it.

The Republican party, we repeat, made the Greenback, and is not ashamed of its paternity. It believes, still, in the authority of the National Government to issue it, and in the perfect safety of this kind of currency. It is for it, therefore, to stand up for its child, and not to abandon it to the embraces of the lewd defamers of its childhood. No mother, possessing the true instincts of maternity, would ever surrender her offspring to the hands of its enemies, or entrust its care to those who had impeached its legitimacy; and the Republican party of the country can never consent to see the Democracy adopt and take charge of the child whose birth it denounced with such violence. Judge PERSHING was consistent, as a Democrat, in refusing all legal recognition to it in 1864; and he is a hypocrite and an imposter in trying to occupy different ground, now. Then, he spoke his true sentiments; now he dissimulates and is guilty of false pretenses. Let no such man be trusted. The character of the Greenback is in the hands of its true friends, and they, alone, are competent to maintain and defend it.

TAXES AND NATURALIZATION.

No person naturalized after the 2d day of October next can vote at the ensuing November election. Every person entitled to naturalization, therefore, should see to it that his papers are procured on or before that day.

All taxes, likewise, must be paid before October 2d, to entitle the payer to a vote. All who paid their taxes last year can vote, this year, upon last year's tax receipts; but those who have no such receipt must pay this year's taxes.

IT WILL be recollected that the name of JOHN BIGELOW, who has for years claimed to be a Republican, was presented as a candidate for Comptroller in the New York State Republican Convention, but was withdrawn at the request of himself upon the ground that Governor TILDEN had appointed him on the Canal Commission, to investigate alleged frauds, and he was bound to attend to that duty. He further explained that, were he to accept *any* nomination for public office, it would expose him to the suspicion of the charge of having sought or availed himself of his position and opportunity for the purpose of promoting his own personal interest, and that his sense of honor would not permit him to be placed in any such situation. In little more than a week afterward he accepted a Democratic nomination in the interest and for the benefit of TILDEN. The New York *Herald* gives us a glimpse into the true inwardness of this quick pawning of his boasted "sense of honor." It appears that when, in 1850, Mr. BIGELOW went into the New York *Post* as associate editor and part proprietor, he needed pecuniary assistance in paying for his purchased interest, which assistance was given by TILDEN. The borrower is now quits with the lender. He has paid his monetary obligation with the surrender of his moral principles.

THE Ohio Democrats having been exposed thoroughly in their lying boasts of great changes in their favor in certain counties in that State, have now turned their attention this way, and boast that all the iron manufacturers in Pittsburgh are supporting the Democratic ticket.

We take great pleasure in assuring them that such is not the case. Our manufacturers and commercial men generally are opposed to any attempt at a contraction of the currency and to the policy of fixing a day for resumption. To this end they favor the repeal of that section of the finance bill of last winter which fixes a date for resumption, leaving resumption to come of itself, when we are ready for it. They regard this section as a standing menace to business, and as holding such an element of doubt and uncertainty as seriously public confidence and retards a return to commercial activity. But this does not make them Democrats, and the resolution adopted by our County Convention fully meets their views and desires. They prefer, for the present, at least, to retain their old party connections, and those of them who have been Republicans, heretofore, are Republicans still, and will, as we are advised, support the Republican ticket.

THE WORKINGMEN are beginning to find out that PERSHING is as hostile to their interests as he was deadly to the corporations during his legislative career. His body is too little and his soul too small to comprehend the questions at stake between the workingmen and their employers. He never did a day's work in his life; has never earned an ounce of bread by the sweat of his brow; and has not one feeling in common with the sons of toil. Hence, as a public man, he has always been found *against* the workingman. This, for instance, is what the Allentown *Chronicle* says about him:

"He was, when in the Legislature, to remove the responsibility for railroad accidents from the companies and put it on the shoulders of the poor employees. He wanted the companies relieved from paying damages and he wanted the engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and baggage masters to be hung for murder. He also *opposed* to the bill we referred to, forbidding railroads to have the obligation to take orders on stores for his wages when he did not want to. Judge Pershing believes that all the rights enjoyed in this State must be monopolized by the few, and that there must be no protection thrown around the poor and the weak to shield them from oppression. This is the kind of a friend of the workingman Judge Pershing is."

IN THE course of old BILL ALLEN'S disjointed harrangue at Toledo, Ohio, last Saturday night, he talked a long time about defalcations and defaulters. During this tirade there sat on the platform immediately behind him ex-Collector of Internal Revenue STEEDMAN, who stands upon the record as a "defaulter" to a large amount, but who literally applauded to the echo that "thief," thus hurled at him. The Toledo *Commercial* suggests that he may have felt that he was excepted from ALLEN'S arraignment, because he was appointed by ANDY JOHNSON, a Democratic President, and refused confirmation by a Republican Senate. This man, who has thus far escaped the punishment due him, was afterward called out by the crowd to address them, when he proceeded to pour out a torrent of abuse against Republicans—whether for letting him cheat the penitentiary was not stated.

IT NOW appears that since the GUIBORD suit was begun at Montreal, several members of the Canadian Institute have been buried in the cemetery with ecclesiastical honors, one of whom was a Freemason. This disposes of all objections to GUIBORD'S burial because he was excommunicated, if at all, as a member of the Institute, although there seems to be no proof that he was ever excommunicated at all. It follows, therefore, that the Bishop has no ground, consecrated or otherwise, to stand upon, and that he is creating a scandal and encouraging rioting and murder in behalf of his own vanity, or the prejudices of the Catholic Church.

THE Democrats of Cleveland nominated Dr. WILLIAM MEYER, of the *Waechter am Erie*, to catch the German vote; but as the *Waechter* has since then declared itself against ALLEN and CARY, the Doctor has felt bound to decline; whereupon, the Democratic committee, angry at the Germans for this rebuff, at once nominated HARVEY RICE for the vacant place. RICE is noted for his hostility to the Germans, and it is therefore presumable the Democrats have given up all hope of getting their votes. The Cleveland *Anzeiger* declares the nomination of RICE an insult to the Germans and it was probably so intended.

COLONEL THOMAS A. SCOTT and MATTHEW BAIRD, Esq., who constitute the management of the Texas Pacific Construction Company, have issued a call for a meeting for the presentation of the obligations of the company, containing their indorsement, for payment before maturity. This announcement will be read with sincere gratification by a wide circle in every section of the country, affording, as it does, substantial evidence of their relief from all pecuniary embarrassment. The obligations mature at various dates up to April 13, 1876.

A CHEERING sign of returning confidence is the fact that dealers in real estate are beginning to look cheerful. They were among the very first to experience the effects of the panic, and they must needs be among the last to feel the rising of the returning tide. It is, therefore, an encouraging indication to hear that real estate is again inquired for, and that the heavy weight upon it is gradually lessening in pressure.

PERSONAL.

A Tennessee woman hanged herself, the other Sunday, while her husband was at church, because he had struck her just before departing to attend to his other religious duties.

A deaf and dumb sailor was tried in a Quebec court last week for deserting his ship. He cross-questioned a deaf and dumb witness by signs, made an eloquent speech to the court in the same language, and was acquitted in the ordinary vernacular.

Mr. Moody is not likely to have the field all to himself in this country. Last Sunday at Northfield, his native town, the Unitarian clergyman opened the batteries of argument upon the revivalist's position, and delivered a fire that has filled all the quiet air of Western Massachusetts with excitement.

John McDarby, native of Ireland and citizen of Massachusetts, is attaining some little notoriety by eating snakes, frogs, rats and crockery ware, which latter he bites through as an ordinary human would bite through apple jelly, by running little trips of sixty or seventy miles in twenty-four hours, and by hitting barrels of pork by the hoops with teeth, and other like performances. A very cheerful and vigorous person.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Hon. Edward McPherson, At Reading, September 16, 1875.

State and National Issues Discussed.

Cyrus L. Pershing's Unsavory Record.

A Fit Representative of the Unreformed Reformers.

At a grand rally of the Republicans of Berks county, held in Reading on Thursday evening, 16th inst., Hon Edward McPherson sounded the keynote of the campaign in the following able speech:

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the first time I have ever met, face to face, the brave Republicans of Berks, who have for a score of years shown in a worthy cause the noblest devotion to principle. I am here at the request of the Chairman of the Republican State Committee to address you, as I may, on the political topics of the hour.

Standing as I do, at Erie, after a fierce struggle of two days, finally agreed upon their ticket and platform. The history of that contest reveals to the eye of the whole Commonwealth the rent condition of that party, which is the ground upon which the Supreme Court of the United States, in their late decision, sustained the use as a legal tender in payment of all private debts. To quiet anxiety as to the extent of this issue, which had already tribled the amount fixed for it in the beginning, and to aid in placing the volume of bonds created, Congress, during the war, on the 30th day of June, 1864, declared, in the act for the issue of four hundred millions ($400,000,000) of six per cent. bonds and of fifty millions ($50,000,000) of compound interest treasurers, instead of the corporations themselves.

To state this record is to convict him, during his whole term, from the chair of the Senate, of partisanship, and to connect his name with those reactionary efforts which, if successful, would have led to the most disastrous and useless and criminal sacrifice of blood and treasure, that ever fell to the lot of any people within the same and opened for posterity the floodgates of anarchy.

In the face of these votes it is impossible to deceive the people of Pennsylvania into believing him a true friend of sound money, the highest honor in their gift. Clamor may do much to defeat the public judgment, and false statements, but the people, in the calm stern test of factual fact will dispel every cloud and correct every illusion.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT'S MILITARY AND CIVIL RECORD.

In striking contrast with all this childish trifling with the public credit, stands forth the career of Governor Hartranft. While Judge Pershing was seeking to fasten the chains already upon the slave, Governor Hartranft was faithfully making the flight which, after 1862, became inevitably a fight for emancipation, and, with unfaltering hand and undaunted step led the race of the case. While Judge Pershing had the courage to sentence to imprisonment three men by the decision of a court-martial, guilty of a crime. Sir, what else could he have done? Had he done less he would have deserved impeachment. No other judge in the State would not have likewise done his simple duty? To make an appeal to mercy in the case of treason against its own life, is to insult every man who wore the military or judicial robes.

JUDGE PERSHING'S LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

It is said that Judge Pershing's service in the Legislature was such as to commend him to the people. But his record is unsatisfactory and its political rectitude. Of this the people can better judge when the record is examined, as it no doubt will be. I have no charges to make involving the former. It is of the latter only that I propose to speak. If, on examination, considering it, approve it, their basis of judgment will differ from mine.

I find that in the Legislature of 1863, his party being in the majority, he was guilty of the inhumanity of voting for a bill to disfranchise soldiers from coming into the State to make it their temporary or permanent residence. This was in violation of the express resolutions denouncing President Lincoln's interference with the rights of citizens abroad, and his other acts under the war power as arbitrary and unjust. As if to give emphasis to his known hostility to the Union and the disaster of 1863 resisting the ratification of the Thirteenth amendment, to become possible that first and greatest conquest of the war in these immortal words: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction."

SUPERSESSION OF "CONTRACTORS."

To crown this amazing subserviency, we find him in the Legislature of 1864 voting against the passage of the act of March 3d, 1864, requesting our Representatives "to resist the withdrawing of the privilege of issuing paper by and all the States lately in rebellion until the organic law of the nation shall be so amended as to prevent forever the recurrence of rebellion; to prevent the payment of any debt incurred by rebellion; to forever secure the supreme authority of the General Government; to protect all persons in all States in their rights before the law; to prevent forever the existence of involuntary slaves, and to establish an equal basis of representation, and thus secure to the nation the best fruits of the war finally crowned with victorious."

In opposing principles the Fourteenth amendment was based. Judge Pershing was not in the Legislature when the formal vote on the ratification of the amendment was had, but we assume that he was as hostile to these conditions as was the Democratic party in the State, that if the people of Pennsylvania had given it the absolute freedom of our whole people, as conferred by the Thirteenth amendment, we have a sense of security under any of the far-reaching provisions of the Fourteenth amendment. But we believe crediting that upon the basis of the Democratic nominee for Governor; all are not enjoyed in many States of the Union, and his efforts. Having the disposition betrayed by these votes, it was, of course, easy for him, as a member of the Legislature of 1865, to vote the bill giving the soldiers in the army the right to vote in the field, which was simply a gratuity of so great injustice to men who were actually battling for the preservation of their Government, that it is not surprising that we have found a reason in 1868 for voting against an act to prohibit corporations from paying their employees in scrip. This identical vote is also for voting for an act to make the employees of railroad companies responsible for the agents

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1875.

The situation to-day was not materially different from that previously reported. Some of the banks that had large loanable balances a week or two ago now report their funds closely loaned up, while others who then had no spare money are now seeking paper. The general condition, however, is that of ease, with the supply of first-class paper rather below the amount which the banks as a whole can take. Exchange and currency were about in equal volume to-day and ruled at par. The New York market to-day was more favorable, gold having closed at 116¼. In stocks and securities there is no change to note further than a slight falling off in Government bonds caused by the decline in gold. It is of interest to the public that Colonel Thomas A. Scott and Mr. Matthew Baird give notice to all parties holding the notes of the California and Texas Railway Construction Company, with their joint indorsement, that they are ready to pay the same at par, principal and interest to date of presentation, less rebate of interest until maturity and return of collateral belonging thereto. The notes alluded to mature at various dates up to April 13, 1876. Holders of the same are requested to present them to R. D. Barclay, at the Pennsylvania Rail road office, No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. There is no material change in the state of trade. In most departments there is a moderate movement, but there is no great activity in any. The features of caution, economy and conservatism which have been so prominent in all classes of trade, still predominate, and there is no disposition to make speculative or risky ventures to any important degree in the purchase of merchandise. The tendency of the times is toward small margins of profit and low prices, and it will probably continue so until the country has the assurance of a settled stable financial policy, and consumption has overtaken production. The work of supplying the wants of the people is the mainspring of business, but this process, so far as manufactures is concerned, has for the last few years been overdone, and it follows that the production must either be curtailed, for a period, or else new markets must be sought in other lands for our surplus. And when prices are low enough it will not be difficult to find them.

—A movement is now going on in England for a reform in the volume and character of the bank currency of the United Kingdom. The amount of bank currency is about £45,000,000, to which must be added at least as much more specie in circulation to approximate the volume of the circulating medium of Great Britain. The currency requirements of that country are less than ours for the reason that the use of checks and bank credits are more general than here not only in wholesale dealings, but in all the operations of retail trade, which last is the principal employer of the circulating medium in all mercantile nations. Still it is claimed by high authority that the volume of currency is inadequate and an agitation for the remedy of this with other defects is taking place under the auspices of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. In connection with this evil it is also claimed that the gold basis of reserve in the Bank of England is so insufficient that the withdrawal of even a half million pounds forces the Bank of England to advance rates and thereby convulse trade. It is also claimed that the Bank of England is an irresponsible, arbitrary power, whose interests are opposed to the interests of the public; that the manipulations of the rate of interest are so many robberies of small traders for the benefit of great speculators. The remedy proposed is a national bank of issue, precisely the remedy proposed by the anti-bullionists in this country. Some months ago the agitation took the form of a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, requesting the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the operation of the bank acts of 1844 and 1845 touching the subject of the joint-bank notes and taxation in England, Ireland and Scotland, as affecting the rates of discount and the interests of the trading and commercial classes, and the public generally.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Association the following basis of the appeal for a royal commission was unanimously adopted:

1. Is the reserve of gold kept by the Bank of England now sufficient for the requirements of the country, considering the extent of its commercial operations and the large quantity of gold liable to be demanded for export at any time?

2. If question 1 be answered in the negative, what measures should be adopted to maintain a sufficient reserve in the Bank of England, or elsewhere, adequate for the wants of the country?

3. Is it consistent with sound policy to maintain an act of Parliament which requires occasional suspension?

(b.) And if so, to what authority in the State should the power of suspending an act of Parliament be committed?

(c.) And is it wise that such a power should be given to an authority which only compulsorily acts—in a sudden emergency, and which has no control over the corporation whose acts may lead up to the cause of this emergency?

4. To inquire why, since 1844 and 1845, the fluctuations in the rate of discount have been many times more numerous, sudden and extreme than during any previous periods on record in times of comparative peace.

5. To inquire into the constitution and actual management of the Bank of France, as compared with the constitution and actual management of the Bank of England.

(a.) As to the points of difference in the constitution or management of those banks respectively to which may be attributed the crisis and panics which occur periodically in the English money market, and are not occurring in the French money market.

6. To inquire whether the decrease in the issue of country bank notes consequent upon each bank act of 1844, has been of advantage to the nation or otherwise.

7. (a) Are the conditions on which the Bank of England is authorized to issue the notes, which must under the present system become ultimately the only paper currency of the country, the best and most economical attainable?

(b.) If not, on what amended conditions should the issue of national bank notes be sanctioned?

8. What effect has been produced on the money market by the withdrawal of gold from England and Scotland since the act of 1-47?

9 (a.) By the acts of 1844, 1845, the privilege of issuing notes against gold on deposit, and of issuing one-pound notes against silver, was granted to the banks then existing in Scotland and Ireland. Has this been advantageous to the communities?

(b.) If so, is it desirable to extend these privileges to all new banks in Scotland and Ireland, and to all banks hereafter to be formed, to the exclusive privileges granted before railways and telegraphs were extensively used?

(c.) Is it just to allow the banks of Scotland and Ireland, possessing such exclusive privileges, to establish branches in England in competition with banks not so privileged?

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 22, 1875.	10:20	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	116¼	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 6-20s, coupon	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
5-20's, 1864	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1865	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1865, new	119	119	119	119	119	119
5-20's, 1867, registered	117	117	117	117	117	117
5-20's, 1867	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1868	118	118	118	118	118	118
10-40's	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
10-40's, coupons	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Currency 6's	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½	127½
New 5 percents	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Central Pacific 1st	108	108	108	108	108	108
Quicksilver	15	15	15	15	15	15
Quicksilver Pref	34	34	34	34	34	34
Pacific Mail	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Panama	135	135	135	135	135	135
Adams Express	67	67	67	67	67	67
Wells Fargo Express	57½	58	58	58	58	58
American Express	57½	58	58	58	58	58
United States Express	58	58	58	58	58	58
N. Y. Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Erie	17	17	17	17	17	17
Michigan Central	98½	97	97	97	97	97
Michigan Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	97	97
Cleveland & Pittsb'g	90½	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago & Northw'n	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Do. preferred	54	54	54	54	54	54
Rock Island	107½	108	107½	107½	107½	107½
St. Paul common	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	34½
Do. preferred	64	64	64	64	64	64
Wabash common	6	6	6	6	6	6
Fort Wayne	98	98	98	98	98	98
Ohio & Mississippi	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
Union Pacific	79	79	79	79	79	79
Atlantic & Pac.	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½
Atlantic & Pac. pref	31	31	31	31	31	31
Iron Mountain	75	75	75	75	75	75
C., C. & I. C.	4	4	4	4	4	4
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	98	98	98	98	98	98
South Carolina, 6's	25	25	25	25	25	25
Missouri 6's	92	92	92	92	92	92

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			50*
Reading			56½
New Jersey Central	12½		100
Oil Creek			10½
Lehigh Valley			61¾
Allegheny Valley	92		100
Central Transp'n Co.			48½
Empire Transp'n Co.	54		100
Pa. Coal & Nav. Co.			55

*Ex-div.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116⅛.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Customs receipts $289,000. Treasury disbursements $62,000. Clearings $40,000,000. Sterling exchange 479¾@480.

GOLD

Closed at 116¼, after selling at 116¾ and 116⅛, the two extremes of the day. Rates paid for borrowing were 3-64, 1-32, 1-64, 2 and 3 per cent and flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government and railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet. Stocks opened steady at about the closing figures of yesterday, though Erie was absent ½ per cent, lower and Ohio and Mississippi ⅛. Lake Shore and St. Paul were ½ per cent. better and Northwestern and Pacific Mail ¼; there being no changes in the rest of the list. After midday the market was weak and declining, Erie touching 16¾. Lake Shore running down from 64¼ to 56¾. Northwestern 37½ to 36¾, Pacific Mail 35¼ to 35⅛, Western Union Telegraph 78¾ to 78¼ and Ohio and Mississippi down to 15⅞. The lowest rates yet touched. Near the close a special drive was made against the entire list and a sharp decline took place from which there was no substantial recovery. The general market closed weak. Transactions 187,000 shares, of which 13,000 were Pacific Mail, 37,000 Western Union, 13,000 Northwestern, 20,000 Erie, 68,000 Lake Shore and 10,000 Ohio and Mississippi.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	78¼	St. Paul	34½
Quicksilver	15¼	Do preferred	63½
Pacific Mail	35⅛	Do preferred	96⅛
Adams Express	67	Fort Wayne	98
Wells-Fargo Ex	58	Terre Haute	5
American Ex	58	Do preferred	18
United States Ex	44	Chicago & Alton	98¾
New York Central	102⅝	Do preferred	105
Erie	16¾	Ohio & Mississippi	15⅞
Do preferred	32	Delaware & Lack	120½
Harlem	131½	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	29
Do preferred	132	C. C. & I. C	4
Mich. Central	97½	Burlington & Q	112
Pana	121	Hannibal & St. Joe	29½
Lake Shore	56¾	Union Pac. stock	79
Illinois Central	97	Union Pac. bds	104¾
Cleveland & Pitts	89½	Central Pac. bds	103½
Chicago & Northw	39	Grant	101
Do. preferred	53¾	Sinking fund	91¾
Clev. & Columbus	135	Quicksilver	15⅞@16
N. J. Central	110¾	Do preferred	110½
Rock Island	107¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120½	5-20's, 1872	121½
5-20's, 1864	119¾	New 5's	118½
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's	117½
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	Currency 6's	127½
5-20's, 1867	120⅞		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	70	Georgia, 6's	93
Tennessee, new	50	Georgia, 7's	100
Virginia, 6's	40	N. Carolinas	30
Virginia, new	40	S. Carolinas, new	10½
Missouri 6's	102	S. Carolinas	28½
Alabama, 5's	55	S. Carolinas, new	28
Alabama, 8's	25		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1875.

Commercial affairs to-day are nearly active. Some lines of trade remain sluggish under the influence of adverse circumstances, grain notably being kept slow by the unsettled character of the leading markets. It is thought, however, that bottom has been reached in Chicago and that the condition of the trade will be more favorable from this time on. In flour there was a firm and moderately active trade for old wheat brands, while new flour was sluggish and rather weak. Country produce was moderately active; the peach trade continues moderately active though somewhat diminished in volume and drawing to a close; butter, cheese, eggs and potatoes are steady and unchanged; seeds are lower. In provisions values were unchanged from last quotations, there was a firm feeling and active demand for hams at yesterday's advance. Groceries were active with a firm feeling in sugars and an advance of ⅛c reported by some leading houses, while others adhered to former prices. Petroleum was strong and active with an upward tendency. Dry goods were moving freely and a very active and satisfactory trade is reported at close prices. Wool is rather sluggish, but some business has been done by local dealers during the past week at unchanged prices. The general merchandise markets, including drugs and chemicals, are steady and unchanged. Iron, hardware, lumber, hides and leather, etc., were fairly active at steady values.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says concerning the export movement of grain from that city during the past week:

"Owing to the continued scarcity of tonnage the amount of new business accomplished during the week has been very limited. There has been quite a number of vessels could readily find employment, and, when taken in conjunction with the low rates which have been current in Philadelphia, the rates quoted certainly offer sufficient inducement to anything that can be had at neighboring ports.

"The following are the clearances for the week ending September 2, 1875, of vessels loaded from Girard Point grain elevators:

	Bushels.
Oesel Dubrovacki	31,000 corn, Cork, for orders.
Richardo Terzo	23,114 wheat, Cork, for orders.
Hesperos	22,223 corn, Cork, for orders.
Margarita	6,000 corn.
Hannah Sydney	32,000 corn, Tralee.
Pennsylvania	35,000 corn, Liverpool.
Caspar	33,333 corn, Cork, for orders.
Vorland	40,921 wheat, Antwerp.
Bolingen	23,233 corn, Cork, for orders.
	250,771

As another instance of the unequalled facilities which the Girard Point grain elevators offer for the rapid and economical loading of vessels receiving cargoes there, we would call attention to the fact that the Norwegian bark Hedinger, which arrived here in ballast by way of Sandy Hook, was loaded on Saturday last with a full cargo of 23,223 bushels of corn in less than 24 hours, at a cost to the vessel's owners of bill of $3 per 1,000 bushels, say $69.70.

The undernoted vessels, now in port, are registed to load from Girard Point grain elevators:

Abraham	33,280 bushels wheat to Cork for orders.
Profetor	32,000 bushels wheat to Cork for orders.
Fido	12,000 bushels corn to Cork for orders.
Eber	37,000 bushels wheat to Cork for orders.
San Domenico	28,000 bushels wheat to Cork for orders.
Guilmore	28,000 bushels corn to Cork for orders.
Indiana	35,000 bushels corn to Liverpool.
Descil Dubrovacki	36,000 bushels corn to Cork for orders.
	241,280 bushels.

The Chicago *Tribune* says of the corn crop: "The severe frosts of the last few nights have done their worst and in some localities injured the growing corn, but not disastrously. The great bulk of the corn crop has yet to ripen to injury, and is safe. The corn which has been touched by the frost is by no means destroyed. It may not be such as will pay for extended transportation, but can all be utilized, being for many purposes equal to ever. It can all be used for feeding stock, and therefore to that extent will serve the purpose for which the best of it would have been used any way. The crop of corn outside that touched by the frost will be an immense one. Despite the generally good weather for maturing, the corn has proved a deep yield all comparison with previous seasons, as has been the case with all the crops of the West. There are many localities where the excessive rains have been destructive, but generally the season has been a most successful one, adding millions of increased wealth as a result of agricultural labor."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	4,393	6,145	10,348
Apples, bbls	1,133	1,625	2,964
Cheese, boxes	1,891	1,623	3,967
Corn, bus	6,075	6,173	12,248
Oats, bus	16,293	14,093	30,386
Barley, bus	7,622	6,250	13,772
Rye, bus	2,801	1,797	4,677
Hay, lbs	23,822	24,054	46,348
Butter, pkgs	133	191	324
Eggs, doz	8,194	9,260	18,454
Bacon, lbs	331	959	1,290
Potatoes, bus	344	2,156	2,500
Hay, tons	1,301	1,800	3,101

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will usually charge higher rates of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain trade continues rather slack, as the receipts and forward movements of the Chicago markets have tended to cause buyers to hold off and only buy what they absolutely had to have for present wants. The advices from Chicago this afternoon indicated firmer prices, as wheat was brought into strength and was touched. Wheat was easy to-day at former quotations. The week's receipts are 14,305 bushels against 16,238 bushels previous week. We quote old wheat at $1 56@1 58 per bushel for white; $1 54@1 56 for amber; $1 47 @1 50 for red winter; prime sound new red winter $1 30@1 35; damaged 80c@1 20. Corn was weak and lower to-day. The receipts for the week were 6,173 bushels against 6,075 bushels the preceding week. The supplies of spot corn are not large but the relatively lower values of corn indicate lower values down here. We quote shelled at 74@75c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 73@74c for high mixed; 72@73c for low mixed; 70@72c for ear. Oats was in good request and firmer to-day. The week's receipts are 16,293 bushels against 14,093 bushels previous week. We quote old wheat at $1 55@1 58 per bushel for white; $1 54@1 56 for amber; $1 47 @1 50 for red winter; prime sound new red winter $1 30@1 35; damaged 80c@1 20. Corn was weak and lower to-day. The receipts for the week were 6,173 bushels against 6,075 bushels the preceding week. The supplies of spot corn are not large but the relatively lower values of corn indicate lower values down here. We quote shelled at 74@75c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 73@74c for high mixed; 72@73c for low mixed; 70@72c for ear. Oats were in good request and firmer to-day. The week's receipts are 16,293 bushels against 14,093 bushels previous week. We quote old oats at 36@37c ₱ bushel for leading futures in the trade; prime to choice new oats at 32@34c; No. 2 white at 31@32c; No. 2 mixed at 30@31c; No. 3 at 28@29c. Rye is dull and lower at 70@72c ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet and unchanged at 75@80c for prime to choice.

FLOUR.—The receipts for the week show a slight increase, being 6,145 barrels, against 4,393 barrels preceding week, which was still below the average. The demand for old wheat flours are active, and prices on those grades are firmer, but the impending receipts of large quantities of low grade flour from new wheat introduces an element of weakness, and unsettles the market slightly. We note a sale of 100 barrels new wheat flour at $5 00. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $5 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $5 75; red wheat flour $5 50; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours is steady and firm as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour at $5 00 @5 25 well known brands of family flour $7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@7 00; choice red winter wheat flour is active at $7 00@7 25; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; old rye flour, in sacks, $4 25@4 50; a dozen packages corn meal 95c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₱ bbl; kegs $5 75. Rye flour $5 @5 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market is rather weak and offish with receipts of 2,104 bales for the week against 2,104 bales previous week. We quote $20 50 was bid for ten cars of timothy on Change to-day, but holders generally are asking $21 00 at $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $19 00@20 00, upland prime $17 50@18 00. Sales from store were as high as $23 00 ₱ ton. Mixed is quoted at $16 50 ₱ ton in car lots on track; jobbing from store at $20 00. Loose hay has been sold on the streets in a jobbing way at $18 00@17 00. Oat straw $12 00@14 00 per ton.

MILL-FEED—Bran is quoted at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45 @1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; toll meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt. We noted a sale of 1 car middlings at $1 55.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The supply is liberal, receipts having been 1,629 barrels the past week and 1,333 barrels the preceding week. There is an active demand and prices are easy but no lower. We quote choice eating apples at $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel; large cooking $3 50 @4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 50@3 00.

BEANS—Quotations are nominal at $2 10@2 15 for prime mediums.

BUTTER—The demand for the higher grades continues active and there is a firm and healthy tone to the market. We quote extra creamery rolls, at 33@34c per ₱. Prime to choice dairy was steady at 30@32c; fair to good 26@28c; common to fair 18@22c. The New York market for Western butter is reported as follows in the *Bulletin* to-day: "Taken altogether, the tone was such on the regular market, and outside quotations have in real, unnecessarily represented a few cases of extra holders persistently refusing to yield. On the fancy selections it is the same old story, buyers will not pay over 31 for a pick of the rivals of fresh-made of course being compelled to pay for them and this keeps figures up, though even here there has been a shading equal to about 1c per ₱, and it must be fancy indeed to move over 30c, while 29@29½c is accepted on any fair sized invoice. Pails meet most of this trade, very few extra packages coming fully up to requirements on fresh flavored."

CHEESE—The market is steady with fair receipts, which were 1,675 boxes for the week ending to-day and 1,324 boxes for the previous week. The factories are still disposed to hold back their more recent makes of cheese for better prices, but no visible effect has been produced in prices here. We quote at 11@11½c ₱ ₱ for prime Ohio factory; New York and Goshen 12½@13½c; Switzer 19@18c; Limburger 14@16c. The New York *Bulletin* says: "Cheese has again shown a falling off in the amount of arrivals, and the continuous small supply finally has the effect in improving the tone of the market. The change for the better was not apparent, being confined to the main to upper qualities; but at the close the position was in better shape, and dealers felt a degree of encouragement that it would continue for the opening of the month. Advices from the other side, too, were just a shade better, and this helped matters a trifle. The improved tone, however, has been solely and exclusively confined to the upper qualities, the fancies doing best, and first class serviceable cheese, or lots lacking just some little quality to render them perfection in the eyes of buyers, moving next at the usual quotations."

EGGS—There was a steady and unchanged market with quotations generally at 20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FRESH FRUITS—Peaches are arriving in some what reduced volume, but in good condition, and the market is steady, although the season is drawing to a close. We quote at $1 25@1 50 ₱ box for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common grades. Plums in fair demand at 80 @90c ₱ bushel. California do are nearly all disposed of. Grapes were easy at 4@6c ₱ ₱. Crabapples $1 25@2 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—New honey is in fair supply, mostly in the comb, and in demand at 25@30c per pound; old is quoted at 20@25c per pound.

ONIONS—The market is weak at $2 50@2 75 per barrel.

POTATOES—The market continues sluggish with receipts of 2,156 bushels for the week. Prices remain easy. We note a sale of 1 car-load on track at 50c per bushel. From store there is a quiet but steady market at $1 50@2 00 per barrel; 55@66c per bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $2 25@2 50 per barrel for Baltimores; $3 50@4 00 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Spring chickens are quoted at 45@50c per pair; old hens 60@65c per pair.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 25@1 30; timothy seed is jobbing at $3 00@3 05 per bushel; in round lots $2 80@2 90. Clover seed $8 25@8 50.

Provisions.

There was a steady jobbing trade to-day at firm but unchanged prices. The week's receipts were 9,280 pieces and 958 tierces. The market was especially active on hams in which there was a good jobbing trade, and sales from the previously reported advance.

BACON—We quote sides at 10¼c ₱ ₱; clear ribsides 10c; clear sides 10½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 15c. Sugar-cured sliced, 17c. Sugar-cured Boston, canvassed is quoted at 16½c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, per dozen, 90c. Ham sausage 10c.

HOGS FOOT—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $2 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote pure leaf lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ ₱, 9c; half bbls do 10c; in buckets, 10c; in 3 ₱ pails do, 10c; in 5 ₱ do, 10¼c; in 8 ₱ do, 10½c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, at 95@1 00 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 85c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW—We quote dealers' tallow at 5½c; choice country rendered 8@8½c; medium dec 7½@8c.

TIERCE SIZES—A Liverpool firm of a recent date says: "It has been reported here that heavy purchases in lard have recently been made in Chicago, to come along some time during the present month. These statements have not yet been confirmed in any way, but it is universally felt here that heavy purchases made on speculation would have a tendency to materially enhancing values. The bulk of the lard so far tendered this month has been very beautifully put into tierces by packers so that they might be kept off the market. The quantity remaining short is due to the "bull" interest, who refuse to sell at present quotations. As soon as the refiners get through their present contracts they must of necessity come on the market, and a speedy rise will at once accrue. The apathy shown on your side, respecting lard, has caused the temporary dullness on our market, and we have for some time felt that some of your principal operators have been deceived in their views as to the article, and then close upon this whole subject. In fact, a rise is now since we were informed that a programme to that effect was on the tapis, and that a few well-known operators intended soon to grasp all available."

Petroleum.

September 23—The market for both crude and refined petroleum was firm to-day with prices fully maintained and slightly advanced on crude during the early forenoon, closing quiet.

CRUDE—The market opened active and strong at a slight advance over the closing prices of the previous day. The morning transactions were at $1 45@1 46½ for United certificates; $1 45@1 45 for Conduit do; $1 42½@1 43½ for Union do; $1 39@1 40½ for Empire do; $1 42½@1 43½ for Union do; $1 40@1 41½ for Continental do. The sales reported were 37,000 barrels.

REFINED—The market was quiet but steady and quotations were unchanged. The export demand has improved and the shipping movements are increasing. Sales reported were 2,000 barrels at 19½c for standard white in the cases at 10½@11c. New York is quoted at 11¾@12c for standard white and Philadelphia rules at 11¾@11¾c for prompt and September delivery. Baltimore is quoted at 12@12½c.

OIL BARRELS—Continue unchanged at $1 35@1 40 for city-made; $1 20@1 25 for country do; 90c @$1 00 for second-hands.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, September 22.—The *Derrick* says: The market generally has been stronger, with a firmer fluctuation in United was ¼c and certificates of the latter were generally higher, excepting in Union, which sold as high as $1 42½ at the wells. This was also the figure bid for Relief, Pennsylvania and Grants. In the Pithole, river and creek deliveries, only a moderate business was transacted. For Lower creek deliveries a fair demand was developed, and quoted at $1 45@1 47½. In options there were dealings to the extent of 10,000 barrels at 1 42½ for seller all the year flat; $1 42½@1 47½ for seller sixty days, and $1 37½ for buyers all year. Sales of certificates were 20,000 barrels; certificates pipeage paid and free on board 12,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, September 22—The *Herald* says: The chief feature of signal interest in the situation is the further movement of the country from the New York refined market, together with the decline in the Antwerp market. This is manifesting itself in a fair degree of confidence and faith in the permanency of the late rise. The leading quotations at 9 P. M. were:

	Bid.	Asked
United at wells	$1 46½	$1 47
Union, at wells	1 42½	1 43
Pennsylvania, at wells	1 42½	1 43½
P. P. certificates	1 42½	1 43
Conduit, at wells	1 42½	1 43½
Karns, at wells	1 42½	1 43½
Relief, at wells	1 42½	1 43½
Oil City	1 42½	1 43½
Lower creek	1 70	1 72½
Pithole	1 72½	1 75

Sales 25,000 barrels, in lots. United, at $1 42½ @1 43½.

NEW YORK, September 22, closing 21.—A further advance in prices is quotable, with the creek markets better. Exporters are operating quietly, and the supply is light. Stocks in bulk at 69½; 1,000 bbls do for October at 70; 3,500 bbls spring-finish at 70½; 1,000 bbls do at 71; 6,000 do at 72½; 3,000 bbls reported at 75½; 2,000 bbls do in Philadelphia at 73½; 6,000 bbls do in Baltimore at 73½. Crude is quiet and weak. Crude in bulk 6¾@6⅞ for prompt and 7c for October; 6¾@6¾ for prompt and 7c for September and October; refined 13¾@13¾c for prompt; 13⅝@13¾c for October; cases 17½@18c; naphtha 7½c. Philadelphia refinery refined quoted at 13¾c for spot and the month. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 13¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22—Market quiet but firm; standard white 13¾@13¾c; crude 9½c; cases 17@17½c.

TITUSVILLE, September 22—Market quiet at $1 70.

OIL CITY, September 22—Market quiet at $1 70.

ROUSEVILLE, September 22—Market quiet and firm at $1 65.

TIDIOUTE, September 22—Market quiet and firm at $1 70@1 72½.

PARKERS, September 22—Market firm but quiet; sales of United at $1 46½; shipment 74 cars.

Groceries.

Trade in the grocery line was exceedingly active to-day. Coffees were especially in brisk demand at firm prices. The demand for sugar was also very active, and advanced quotations in the East, and some leading houses quoting ⅛c advance here, while others adhered to former prices. Other lines of standard groceries were steady and unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ ₱.	*Sugars.*	₱ ₱.
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A	11 c@11¼c
Choice Rio	24 c	Standard A, 10	10⅝c@11c
Prime Rio	23 c	Do. extra C	10¼c@10⅝c
Good Rio	22 c	Extra C	9¾c@10c
Java	33@35c	Franklin, yellow	9c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in bulk	22c	Crushed	12½c
Rio, in bulk	28¾c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in papers	38c	Granulated	11¼c
Java, in bulk	35@37c	Confectioners' A	11¼c
Teas.		Strictly C. N. O.	12@75c
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Ex. white syrups	70c
Gunpowder	50@$1 25	Sugar drips	60c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Good	55c
Japan	50@$1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	25@$1 00	Ex. white syrups	70c
Canes	1 00	Sugar drips	60c
Lowgrades	15@50c	Good	55c
Souchong	25@50c	*Rice.*	
Rice.		Pearl	8½c
Choice Carolina	8@9c	Lower grades	7½c
Patna	7½@8c	Imperial gloss	10c
Rangoon	7½@7½c	*Soaps.*	
Spices.		Irish soap ₱ bx	$1 25
Cloves	50 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 50
Allspice	12½@13c	Family soap ₱ bx	7 00
Cassia	23 @25 c	Do N. Y. City ₱ bx	9 50
Nutmegs	$1 35	German mottled	7½c
Pepper	25 c		
Candles.		Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Star, full weight	16 c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c
Stearine	15 c	Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	6 c
Mould	13½c		

The New York *Bulletin* of yesterday reviews the coffee market of that city as follows: "There has been no change in the condition of Rio coffee in the past week, in the course of which quotations have been marked up fully ½c per ₱. The arrivals of the week have not been more than 3c, as shown by prices actually paid, and the improvement in tone heavily testifies the advance that has been made in quotations, and the tendency may be said to be still upward. The action which has taken place has been wholly due to the advices by cable from the Rio Janeiro of the opening of the market for the new crop of Brazils. The bears here were of the opinion that the new crop would not exceed 1,000,000 more than 940[illegible] for good cargoes, but the advices reported sales at 9@9½@9[illegible] for good to prime cargoes. These advices threw our market into considerable excitement, but owing to extreme views of holders the business has not been large, and the close is somewhat nominal at 20½@21½c, gold, for good to prime cargoes. The advance in Rio seems to have been based not so much on an expected deficiency in the new crop as upon the report that the quality of the old crop remaining in the interior has been overestimated. The stocks of the principal Brazilian markets have been replenished by free arrivals of cargoes due; yet there has been at the same time a considerable industrial demand, visible supply for the United States, embracing stocks in store and the quantities afloat and landing, footing up a fair total, while prices and stocks in second hands in this market have been considerably reduced. Invoice parcels have shared but little in the advance that has taken place in Rio coffee. They are generally held high for the fall season, and therefore there is no reliable basis for the revision of quotations. Stocks are light, except of Java, which is in good supply. Mocha has been dull, and prices for German granulated are weak.

TOBACCO—There is a steady and moderately active trade at easy prices. We quote as follows:

Manufactured		Six Twist	43@55c
Spun rolls	37@43c	Smoking—Gran	
Black Navy	56@63c	Inlaid	50@75c
Black Tens	57@60c	*Leaf Tobaccos.*	
Louisville Navy	36@38c	Western leaf—	
Louisville Cav	48@50c	Wrappers	18@25c
Virginia Navy	38@43c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Tens	58@64c	Ohio seed wrap	18@25c
Virginia Cav	62@64c	Ohio seed fillers	9@12c
Double Thick	63@68c	Conn. (choice)	
Flounders	63@68c	Wrappers	50@70c
Bright pounds	53c@$1	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Havana wrap's	1$2@2$0
Bright 8 inch	70@75c	Havana fillers	35@42½
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut	55@60c	Common seed	45@60
Cut and Dry	50@42c	Connecticut	25@30
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Seed & Havana	30@35
Black Snuff	50@55c	Imported	50@150

FISH—There is a fair trade at firm prices. We quote:

No. 1 extra mess		No. 3	10 00
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$24 00	White fish, hf bbls	5 50
No. 1 mess	22 50	Lake herring, half	
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	barrels	4 50
No. 1	18 00	Labrador split	
No. 2	12.00@13 00	ring, ₱ bbl	10 00

Foreign

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE exports from Boston last week amounted to $589,532. The total exports during the year foot up $24,275,902, against $20,813,034 for the corresponding period of 1874, a gain of $3,462,859.

They call him PONTIUS PIOLLET, down East; but it is questionable if PILATE could not maintain an action for slander against those who thus class him with the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer.

SHAM CARY, who is going about through Ohio abusing the bondholders, is a bond holder himself. He sold a lot last year to Uncle Sam, in Cincinnati, for $25,500, and put the money in United States bonds at once.

HUGHES, the reputed author of the financial plank in the Democratic State platform, during the war made a speech in which he declared that the day would come when a bushel of greenbacks would not buy a bushel of potatoes!

THE New York *Tribune* speaks of PERSHING and PIOLLET as two honest men running upon a dishonest platform. Honest men do not run upon dishonest platforms. The candidates, in this case, are worse, if anything, than the platform.

THE *Waechter am Erie*, of Cleveland, heretofore Democratic, at the close of a long article denouncing the financial doctrines of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Democracy, says it will hereafter labor for the defeat of ALLEN and CARY and the doctrines they represent.

AN honest, level-headed old farmer in Schuylkill county was asked his opinion of the political question in this State. He said, "I think HARTRANFT has made a good Governor, and PERSHING has made a good Judge, and they should both stay where they are."

THE Reading *Times* says that there are numbers of Democrats in that city who will not vote at the coming election. They are so utterly disgusted with their party, with PERSHING and PIOLLET, BILL McMULLEN and back-pay SPEER, that they will stay at home and sulk.

A NEW form for the Democratic State ticket has been presented and meets with great favor in the East. It is as follows:

For Governor,
CYRUS L. PERSIAN, of School-kill, The celebrated Corporation Attorney.
For State Treasurer,
PONTIUS PIOLLET, of Rome,
Who is always washing his hands and can never get them clean.

THE Democrats of this State had a hard time to get a Chairman for their State Committee. Either JOHN MILLER would not have it again, or the party would not have him, and it doesn't make any difference which. Then it was offered to Gen. W. H. H. DAVIS, of Bucks, but he spits on the platform and refused the place. Finally, they settled upon poor, old, brokendown WRIGHT, of Luzerne, and he has accepted. MCMULLEN succeeded so well in coercing him back into the chair at Erie, after he had adjourned the convention, that the bullies prefer to have him as chairman. They can drive him into doing any thing they want.

THE Bradford *Reporter* says that in 1864, when prominent members of the Democratic party held a conference with the leading rebels in Canada, VICTOR E. PIOLLET was found among them as a representative Pennsylvanian. He openly, at that time, made a show of his sympathy with the rebels, and now he is rewarded for his treasonable course by a nomination upon the Democratic State ticket. PERSHING, in the meantime, was giving aid and comfort to the enemies of his country by voting for resolutions in the Legislature denunciatory of Lincoln and of the boys in blue. What have the latter to say? Can any of them be tempted to vote for such a pair of rebel sympathizers as PERSHING and PIOLLET?

FEW persons have any idea of the vast extent of our inland marine. Recently printed tables furnish these statistics of the number and tonnage of vessels employed in lake transportation for the past six years:

Years.	Steam vessels. No.	Steam vessels. Tons.	Sailing vessels. No.	Sailing vessels. Tons.	Unrigged vessels. No.	Unrigged vessels. Tons.
1869	603	184,809	1,565	329,981	118	30,840
1870	641	142,474	1,548	292,433	3,154	283,353
1871	667	151,029	1,621	307,035	3,202	287,880
1872	710	164,823	1,575	295,189	3,022	286,599
1873	803	181,580	1,560	301,513	3,023	305,874
1874	864	197,332	1,509	327,316	2,879	291,199

Here, it will be seen, there are this year 4,853 vessels of all grades, having a tonnage of 758,838 tons, engaged in traversing the lakes and employed in the carrying trade.

EMPTY SLEEVES and wooden legs are a great offense in Democratic eyes. Governor ALLEN is particularly angry at ex-Governor NOYES for going around on a wooden leg; and the latter responds that if ALLEN's Democratic-rebel friends in Georgia will restore him the old leg he had when he went down there to fight them, he will cheerfully surrender the wooden one. The sight of these wounded soldiers reminds ALLEN of the time when he wore a butternut-colored suit of clothes and went around through Ohio abusing "Lincoln's hirelings." It is an unpleasant reminder, certainly, but how is it to be helped? The man who has lost an arm or a leg in putting down a rebellion which ALLEN and PERSHING and PIOLLET did their best to promote, is not yet under obligations to hide the fact from public view, whatever he may hereafter be compelled to do.

MR. JAMES CAIRD, a well-known British authority upon the question of food supply, says that Great Britain must import during the harvest year, September 1, 1875, to August 31, 1876, eighty-eight millions of bushels of wheat. The year's consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom is set down at one hundred and eighty-four millions of bushels. The available yield of the British harvest of 1874 was about one hundred and nine and a half millions of bushels. The yield of the year's harvest which will enter into consumption may apparently be set down at ninety-six millions of bushels, so that the country will have to draw nearly one-half of its annual supply from abroad. As the diminished yield of the English harvest is probably a fair index to the reduced proportions of the crop in other parts of Europe, it may be safely inferred that the United States will be called upon to supply rather more than its last year's share of the English imports.

MR. FRANK HUGHES, of Pottsville, PERSHING's factotum, in a speech made in that place after PERSHING's nomination, said that "*The character of* JOHN F. HARTRANFT *for honesty, integrity and patriotism, cannot be successfully assailed,*" and the only fault he could find with him was that the position required a man of "wider learning and greater statesmanship." He never had that kind of learning and statesmanship which exacts $500 fees as the price of his vote, and we are glad he hasn't. Commenting upon the text furnished by HUGHES, the Scranton *Republican* says:

"Governor Hartranft has shown that he is possessed of enough learning and statesmanship' to conduct the affairs of the Commonwealth with honor and dignity, and in all respects to command the admiration of the country. An administration that is marred by so few mistakes as is that of Governor Hartranft, furnishes all the evidence of 'learning and statesmanship' that the people care anything about. When Mr. Hughes admitted Hartranft's honesty, integrity and patriotism, he admitted that the State had in her present Executive that which is of greater advantage than brilliant learning and statesmanship. But Governor Hartranft has nothing to fear in a comparison with Judge Pershing, even in those respects."

THE HARD-MONEY PARTY.

Mr. RANDALL has the credit, whatever that may amount to, of having managed and controlled the late Democratic Convention at Erie; yet he always has been, is now, and is pledged forever to continue, a hard-money man and hostile to the policy marked out by this convention. If that is not the case then is the Hon. SAMUEL S. the most mendacious creature his party can produce.

When the finance bill of 1874 was before the House of Representatives, Mr. RANDALL opposed it fiercely. That bill, as our readers will remember, was the one which President GRANT vetoed because it favored inflation, and made no provision for a return to specie payments. It was passed by a Republican Congress to relieve the wants of the country, then suffering worse than now under the effects of the panic of 1873, and if it had become a law as it should have done, the country would now be all the better for it. So far as the Republican party is concerned, it did what it could to rescue the country, in its hour of commercial peril. It had, in that effort, to meet the united and vigorous opposition of the Democracy, led by RANDALL, in the House, and by THURMAN, in the Senate; and the Democratic view triumphed by capturing the support of the President.

Such was the position of the Democracy only a year or so ago; and now RANDALL and THURMAN, and the party led by them, turn upon the Republicans and denounce them because the President accepted the Democratic financial view instead of the Republican!

To show where Mr. RANDALL stood at that time, we quote from his speech upon this bill made in the House on the 9th of April, 1874:

"I would not hasten to specie payments and yet I would provide a not too distant day for resumption. By fixing a day I believe the people can in all their business relations work up to such a time, *and so place their credits and so assume liabilities as to be ready at the stated period.* An increase of the volume of currency is demanded. This, as every one will admit, is a postponement of a practical return to specie payments in indefinite time, with sure result and with aggravated and increased injury—to wit, partial, perhaps widespread, bankruptcy. Believing, as I do, an increase of currency at present, whether of greenbacks or of the national bank notes, to be injurious and as straying away from the defined road to specie payments, *I shall vote for no future, as I have in the past, vote against any and every proposition having this purpose in view.*"

We have Mr. RANDALL's solemn pledge, then, that he will not, as Speaker of the next House, either by his votes or in the appointment of committees, favor the policy indorsed by the Democratic convention of whose action he is the putative father. It is not to be supposed, for one moment, that the *Honorable* SAMUEL will go back upon his deliberate pronouncements plainly declared in Congress, and the only other conclusion to be drawn from the premises is that Mr. RANDALL and his political friends do not mean to stand by the Erie platform. They can repudiate it, because they took no open part in framing it; but Mr. RANDALL, for one, cannot eat the words he uttered only a year and a half ago. The people of Pennsylvania may rest assured that he does not mean to do any such inconsistent thing.

We are therefore justified in contending, as we have already frequently done, that the Democratic party is not in earnest in its present financial declarations. It cannot be, consistently with its past record, and all its tendencies are the other way. It puts on a false profession, now, solely with a view to deceive and mislead; and when it gets into power, if it ever should, it will resume its cast-off clothes, and be, as it always has been, and as Mr. RANDALL says it always will be, a hard-money party bent resolutely upon the task of securing the return of the Government to an exclusive metalic currency.

PERSHING AND THE LABORING MEN.

The most impudent of the many impudent claims of the Democratic leaders in this State is their claim that they will get the votes of the laboring men for Mr. PERSHING. They do not base this claim upon anything ever said or done by that lily demagogue during his public career, but upon a pledge which they profess to have received from the managers of some labor organization to turn in all its political force for their candidates. We do not believe that any such pledge was ever given them; and we are certain, if it was given, it will not be and cannot be redeemed. The laboring men of the State do not belong to any one man or set of men, and cannot be transferred in mass to the support of any one. Besides that, they are generally men of sense, and are able to judge and determine for themselves how they shall vote.

And why should any one of them vote for PERSHING? Has he ever said a word that betokened sympathy with them? Has he ever cast a vote favorable to their peculiar interests? Has he ever performed an act calculated to befriend or benefit them? He was for five years a member of the Legislature; did he, in all that time, introduce a bill favorable to them, or advocate its passage, or vote for its enactment? If so, the fact can be shown; and if not, with what consistency can the friends of Labor Reform be asked to vote for him?

Fortunately, we have, in the legislative record of this man, proof conclusive that he was uniformly hostile to the laboring man. He was, as we have heretofore shown, the consistent and persistent supporter of whatever was demanded of him by the corporation whose representative he was; and his vote was always to be found upon the side of monopoly. But that is not all. In the Legislature of 1863 a bill was introduced by a representative elected by the laboring men, and which was intended to deprive certain corporations of one of the most oppressive systems that ever struck down the rights of the working men in this State. The bill referred to *prohibited corporations from paying their employees in orders on stores and requiring them to pay wages in lawful money.* CYRUS L. PERSHING voted against the passage of this bill. (See House Journal 1863, pages 796 7.)

Here, then, we have Mr. PERSHING in a clear and decided attitude of hostility to the laboring men of the State. He was, as was usual with him, upon the side of the *corporations, and against the rights and the interests of the laborer.* That was where he stood in 1863, and throughout his legislative career. He was the paid attorney of a corporation, and he never, as a representative, rose above that level. He never once, in all his life, betrayed the slightest sympathy with the men of toil, nor the slightest appreciation of their peculiar interests or wants. And, whenever, as in the particular instance we have cited, their interests came in conflict with the corporations, he was unflinchingly and unfailingly on the side of the corporations. That is what he was in the Legislature for, and he never forgot his special calling.

To set up such a man, therefore, as the friend of the laboring men and the chosen recipient of their political favor, is to insult their intelligence and impeach their judgment. They have too much good sense to be deluded into the support of a corporation attorney as their friend. They know better. They know that such a man *cannot* be friendly to them. The whole tenor of his thoughts, his views, his conclusions and his actions must, of necessity, run in a channel not only differing widely from theirs, but antagonistic to them. He has not a single thing in common with them, nor they with him.

TEMPERANCE SLANDERS ON GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

One of the stock arguments of Parson BROWNE, in his campaign in behalf of PERSHING, is that Governor HARTRANFT pledged himself to the temperance people to veto the bill repealing the Local Option law. This story has been dwelt upon so much and repeated so often that we suppose the Parson has actually worried himself into believing it. We are authorized by two gentlemen of unquestionable veracity, who were accidentally present in the Executive Chamber when the temperance delegation waited upon the Governor to remonstrate against the signing of that bill, to state emphatically and distinctly that no such promise was made. The Governor, as is his wont, listened respectfully to all the delegation had to say, and then informed them, in a few well-chosen words, the purport of which was duly weighed and understood, that he would hold the whole subject under consideration for a few days, before acting finally upon it. That was all that took place upon that occasion; and the Governor kept his promise, thus made, faithfully and exactly. Any representation to the contrary is unfounded, untrue and grossly unjust to the Governor. The gentlemen we have referred to are men of high character, and it is not possible for Parson BROWNE and his assistants to impeach or impair their testimony.

There is a very natural tendency, in the minds of ardent people, to exaggerate and magnify and distort the words of a man placed in the position that Governor HARTRANFT occupied toward these people when they waited upon him; and when he promised that he would hold the subject under consideration for a few days, their zeal and ardor led them to magnify and twist this promise into a pledge to veto the bill. Yet every one who has ever held intercourse with the Governor, and knows how peculiarly guarded and cautious he is in the use of language, will readily understand that a promise to consider a subject presented to him was in no sense a pledge to take any particular course in reference to it.

We take occasion, in this connection, to remind the temperance orators, particularly the women, that the Democrats tried the game of slander upon Governor HARTRANFT in 1872, and failed in making anything out of it; and that it ill-becomes a lady, who has a regard for herself as well as the cause of truth, to get up in a public audience and repeat the exploded slanders of 1872.

The charges made by a female orator at Brookville, lately, were all proved to be falsehoods, three years ago. She may not have known that, and she probably did not; but it is time that she was learning it; and we assure her that she does herself and her cause more harm in uttering them than she can possibly do to Governor HARTRANFT by repeating them. It is a poor business, in any one, to get down into the gutter for political arguments; and it is the poorest of all occupations for a woman to engage in.

DEMOCRATIC MONOPOLISTS.

We have before adverted to the silly trick of claiming PERSHING, the bondservant of a monopoly, as an anti-monopolist; and we are just now remined of the fact that PIOLLET is also a monopolist of the same sidney as PERSHING. He was the head man of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in locating its extension northward from Wilkesbarre; and he rode rough-shod over the farmers and property-owners whose lands he took in exacting the right of way for that corporation. He has been identified for years with that railroad company, has made money by his connection with it, and is as much its servant and obedient tool as PERSHING was of the Pennsylvania road while in the Legislature. The people of Luzerne, Wyoming and Bradford have felt the weight of his tyrannical hand, as the representative of a relentless corporation, and there are hundreds of sufferers from his oppressive exactions, in that region, who will be glad of the opportunity to pay him off, at least in part, by voting most cordially against him as a candidate for a State office.

The impudent attempt to set up these two railroad servants and representatives as anti-monopolists is deserving of an emphatic rebuke. Men do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles; and the servile adherents of railroad monopolies are not the kind of stuff to resist corporations or to overthrow monopolies. If the people of this State are ever inclined to make a warfare upon corporations and special privileges, they will have sense enough, it is to be hoped, to seek their servants, as candidates, than such pensioned corporation servitors as PERSHING and PIOLETT.

WHEN BIGLER was Governor of this State and the Democrats had full and unrestricted swing, his administration went into the market and borrowed $500,000, for the current wants of the State, at a time when there was an unused balance of $1,200,000 in the State Treasury!

This unused balance remained in the Treasury all the time that this loan was running, and the State Treasurer had the use of it for his benefit. The State thus paid interest on borrowed money, with more than a million of idle money in the State Treasurer's hands!

This was the way the Democrats managed it when they had the power; and now they are trying to make us believe that they think an empty Treasury is the chief safety of the State. Why did they not empty the Treasury, in BIGLER's time, and use the money on hand, instead of borrowing $590,000 at six per cent. interest? They came within one of renominating this same BIGLER at Erie, and they have thus indorsed his past career.

The present State Treasurer has reduced the balance on hand to about half a million, by paying off the State debt, and has called in enough of that debt to absorb the entire amount of what is likely to be on hand for three months to come; yet he is abused by the Democratic Convention, and by Democratic orators, because he has borrowed money for current expenses, while it had over a million on hand, is indorsed!

In order to show the real facts in this case we extract the following from Mr. MCPHERSON's speech at Reading. It is conclusive:

"The only resolutions in the Democratic platform which refer to State affairs are the fourth, fifth, and sixth, and they are limited to the State Treasury and to the denunciation of the present State Treasurer. As he is not the nominee of the Republican party for that office his record is not in the issue, but it is only simple justice to present, in reply to these charges, such facts as have been officially developed. The fourth resolution censures the State Treasurer for neglecting to appropriate the money in the sinking fund to the payment of the public debt as rapidly as required by law; but the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, consisting of Messrs. Hartranft, Mackey (Republicans) and Mr. Temple (Democrat), who have charge of these moneys, last month held a meeting and made a statement to the effect that five hundred and eight thousand and eighteen dollars and twenty-six cents were all the obligations of the State now due or which may fall due before January next, and that there were but four hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars and eight cents ($457,483 08) in the sinking fund applicable to this purchase, and although the amount in hand was fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) short of the amount due, they unanimously resolved to give notice of the payment of them, interest to cease on the 1st of November next. How much more rapidly these moneys could have been appropriated than they have been the Democratic Convention has failed to tell, nor is it easy to see. I am informed, as I believe credibly, that upon the payment of these particular bonds there will be no objection with the State will have the option to pay until the 1st of November, 1877; so that, to-day, all are provided for which can be provided for within the next two years. The State Treasurer is also censured for not accounting for the interest received by him on the money deposits of the State, and a call made for a discontinuance of the practice by State Treasurers of employing public moneys for their own profit or purposes. There can be no doubt that when a proper legislation as will break up the practice. The resolution of the convention would have been more creditable to its candor if it had admitted, what it no doubt knew to be the fact, that this pernicious practice had its origin in the times when the Democratic party ruled the State. If the gentleman who reported this resolution, Hon. Francis W. Hughes, desires to have presumptive evidence of the existence of this practice as far back as 1853, when he was the Secretary of the Commonwealth, I will refer him to a significant piece of financiering of which he could hardly have been ignorant then, though he may have forgotten it now. The year 1853 began with a debt less cash in the Treasury of $40,142,264 37. In December, 1853, it stood thus:

Funded debt	$40,566,279 54
Cash balances from banks in June, 1853, and unpaid at the end of the year	590,000 00
Total	$41,156,279 54
Less cash in Treasury, December, 1853	724,417 35
Actual debt	$40,431,812 19

"It will be observed that this loan of $590,000 was made in the month of June as a temporary loan and was not paid during the year, and yet we find that the following balances were in the State Treasury at the end of each month during the last six months of that year:

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"For part of the time the balance on hand was more than double the amount of the temporary loan, yet it was unpaid, interest accrued upon it, and the Commonwealth derived no benefit from the balances. Is it ungenerous to suggest that some one else did, or this amazing folly could not have occurred? It appears to be a curious evidence that the presiding genius of this system of finance should have been the head and front of the Erie Convention."

THE Democratic State Conventions in Maine, New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maryland, California, Oregon, Iowa and Nebraska, have all, so far, spoken out in favor of contraction and early resumption, hard money and less of it; while Pennsylvania and Ohio stand alone against resumption and contraction. Which shall be regarded as speaking for the party—the twelve States named, sustained, as they undoubtedly are, or will be, by Delaware, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, Nevada and Illinois, making eighteen in all, or the two States which have spoken the other way? If the majority is to rule, the anti-resumption States are in a woful minority; and we shall continue to think that the democracy of the eighteen hard-money States are the true exponents of the Democratic financial doctrine. To which is to be added the fact, that at least one-half of the party in Pennsylvania and a large portion of it in Ohio are sentimentally in sympathy with their hard-money brethren in other States. Those, therefore, who are tempted to look at the Democratic party as an instrumentality for preventing resumption or for promoting the issue of more national currency, will do well to look at the folly of trusting that work to a party which has committed itself against it in eighteen out of twenty States, and has a large and powerful minority in the other two in accord with the party elsewhere on that subject.

AN analysis of the latest European crop accounts shows the following facts: That the population of the six principal wheat countries of that quarter of the globe is about 232,000,000; that their average requirement of wheat is 858,000,000 bushels, or about thirty-seven bushels per capita per annum; that their average home supply of wheat is from 820,000,000 to 858,000,000 bushels, and that their combined average deficit is from nothing to 38,000,000 bushels. The requirement estimated for the current year is from 848,000,000 to 858,000,000 bushels; that for the United Kingdom and France being placed below their average requirement on account of the observed fact that in years of less than an average yield of wheat, those countries, particularly France, consume less wheat than usual. The crop to meet this requirement is estimated at 794,000,00 to 813,000,000 bushels, leaving a deficit to be made good by importation from America of from 35,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The *Post* made another of those things with ears of itself, yesterday.

We are to have an international code relating to bills or exchange, presently.

Did the *Post* never hear of the saying: "A house divided against itself?" &c.

The Catholic question, like the potato bug, is rapidly extending all over the land.

A hawk attacked a Connecticut lady the other day, but she *in hawk signo vince'd* him.

Too much record and too little character, is what ails our Democratic State candidates.

Says the Boston *Post*: "Governor Allen talks four hours a day in Ohio." And thinks nothing of it.

Lo makes a pretty shrewd real estate agent, doesn't he? There are Black Hill grounds for thinking so.

The New Jersey Prohibitionist assistant Democrats are going to have a State convention to-morrow.

The *Dispatch* apparently wants a society established for the prevention of cruelty to Democratic candidates.

Rev. Ah Foo points out the strait way and the narrow gate to the foo Chinese at Virginia City, Nevada.

Sham Cary can use a greater number of words to the square mile than any other man in the United States.

Do you know that a total of 1,920,000,000 toothpicks are required to supply the daily demand in the United States?

The Prohibitionists are temperate men, dram-atically speaking, but fearfully intemperate in their language.

It is likely that the prolonged dullness of trade will greatly curtail the present system of commercial traveling.

A sweet potato plantation of 700 acres, near Atlanta, Ga., is expected to yield 40,000 bushels of the favorite edible.

John Roach is the lowest bidder for the construction of an iron sectional dry dock at the Pensacola Navy Yard, and will get the contract.

There will be a partial eclipse of the sun a week from to-morrow morning, but in order to see it you will have to get up about six o'clock.

The Postmaster General has named two of the new postal cars "Governor Tilden" and "Governor Allen." They run at the rear of the trains.

Princeton College will send a four-oared crew to compete in the coming regatta on the Schuylkill river. They are capable of some smart skull work.

There are a hundred run of stone idle at the Minneapolis mills for want of wheat. The grain being threshed from the field is too soft for milling at present.

A good sign. Upwards of a quarter of a million dollars' worth of merchandise passed through Brunswick, Ga., for interior merchants last week.

A culprit Fay. John D. Fay, a New York Democratic canal engineer, has resigned his office rather than stand examination upon the charges against him.

During the first month the Hoosac Tunnel line, which cost between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000, earned, net, $1,403 18, or one-forty-fifth of the interest on the investment.

Sam. Music has been arrested for murder in Illinois. He is now taking a rest behind the State Treasury, and to be denunciation of the present State Treasurer. As he is not the nominee of the Republican party for that office his record is not in the issue, but it is only simple justice to present, in reply to these charges, such facts as have been officially developed. The fourth resolution censures the State Treasurer for neglecting to appropriate the money in the sinking fund to the payment of the public debt as rapidly as required by law; but the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, consisting of Messrs. Hartranft, Mackey (Republicans) and Mr. Temple (Democrat), who have charge of these moneys, last month held a meeting and made a statement to the effect that five hundred and eight thousand and eighteen dollars and twenty-six cents were all the obligations of the State now due or which may fall due before January next, and that there were but four hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars and eight cents ($457,483 08) in the sinking fund applicable to this purchase, and although the amount in hand was fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) short of the amount due, they unanimously resolved to give notice of the payment of them, interest to cease on the 1st of November next. How much more rapidly these moneys could have been appropriated than they have been the Democratic Convention has failed to tell, nor is it easy to see. I am informed, as I believe credibly, that upon the payment of these particular bonds there will be no objection with the State will have the option to pay until the 1st of November, 1877; so that, to-day, all are provided for which can be provided for within the next two years. The State Treasurer is also censured for not accounting for the interest received by him on the money deposits of the State, and a call made for a discontinuance of the practice by State Treasurers of employing public moneys for their own profit or purposes. There can be no doubt that when a proper legislation as will break up the practice. The resolution of the convention would have been more creditable to its candor if it had admitted, what it no doubt knew to be the fact, that this pernicious practice had its origin in the times when the Democratic party ruled the State. If the gentleman who reported this resolution, Hon. Francis W. Hughes, desires to have presumptive evidence of the existence of this practice as far back as 1853, when he was the Secretary of the Commonwealth, I will refer him to a significant piece of financiering of which he could hardly have been ignorant then, though he may have forgotten it now. The year 1853 began with a debt less cash in the Treasury of $40,142,264 37. In December, 1853, it stood thus:

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POLITICAL.

State.

A Lobor Reform ticket will be run in Luzerne county.

Sons of Cyrus L. Pershing, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Governor Hartranft, attend Lafayette College, Easton.

And now they do say that Frank Hughes, of Schuylkill, was particularly desirous to be Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and that his nose is badly out of joint because he was not chosen.

The Democrats think there is no danger of Per(i)shing as long as they have a Pi(o)let to guide them, but they'll perish politically in November for Rawle that.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Noyes should have been put on the Democratic ticket at Erie. *No—yes* defines the platform so completely that it is a wonder he was not regarded as a fair metonymic substitute for the alliterative Pershing, Piollet and Plunder.

The Democrats of Bradford county have nominated the following ticket: Sheriff—Colonel W. R. Storrs; Prothonotary—Charles Stockwell; Treasurer—John A. Parsons; Commissioners—John Bailey, S. H. Ingersoll; Auditor—Lewis Lautz, Coroner—Dr. Cole.

The Bradford *Reporter* brings a terrible accusation against Mr. Piollet. He can't agree with his mother-in-law. Singular and shocking.—*Harrisburg Patriot.* Perhaps the old lady wanted to pay her board in funds seven per cent. below par; Victor won't have anything of that kind, you know.

The Bradford *Reporter*, published at Towanda, the home of Piollet, says: "The court records of this county just now furnish a strong argument in favor of Piollet's financial ability. *His mother-in-law* is suing him to recover several thousand dollars unjustly and corruptly withheld from her husband's estate."

The Democrats have got a nice man for their candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania. An article from the Allentown, Pa., *Chronicle*, printed elsewhere, shows how the Pennsylvania Central once bought him for $500. Even our Ohio Democratic reform legislators bring more that that. Poor Pershing.—*Cincinnati Times.*

The central organ of the Democracy is changing front on one thing, at least. After patting the Prohibitionists on the shoulder up to last week, it turns about and calls them "the prohibition wing of the radical party." No straighout Democrat was ever known to vote for a temperance ticket, unless it was the "Hon." James Black, and he only did it to secure votes from the Republican ranks, in order to help Jim Bourbon.

The Democratic nominee for Sheriff in Venango county has adopted a new way to electioneer. It is this: He is introduced to a ruralite named Brown. After a moment it strikes him that he has heard the name Brown before, and by a force of effort he recollects that he married a Brown. The next man he meets is Smith, and he remembers having married a Smith. The first thing Hi knows he will have some of those numerous Browns and Smiths to support.—*Titusville Herald.*

Piollet's Democracy has an ancient and fish-like odor, and nothing can sweeten it. He followed Wilmot out of the party on his anti-slavery proviso in 1874. But when he discovered that the support of Wilmot and liberty was not the strong suit he abandoned his friend and smuaked back into the party. For three years he has been roundly denouncing the Democrats, as well as the Republicans, as the tyrants of labor. But a nomination is in the offing and he betrays "Labor" and sneaks back again into the Democratic camp. Poor wretch!—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Under Democratic rule in Pennsylvania the farmers and householders paid $1,500,000 a year of State tax, and the great corporations almost escaped taxation on their vast wealth. In 1868 the Republican party urged the repeal of all State tax on the farms and homes of our people, and the taxation of corporations in their stead. The railway monopolies ordered their creatures in the Legislature to defeat this just law. In obedience to this command CYRUS L. PERSHING, afraid of offending the monopolies and too cowardly to stand by the farmers, ran away from the House of Representatives and "dodged" the vote.—*See Legislative Record 1868, page 251.*

The spectacle of Judge Pershing sacrificing his hard money principles for the sake of party, moves the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* to this energetic declaration: "What earthly confidence can people of any degree of intelligence above that of a gorilla be supposed to have in political leaders who set so little value upon convictions approved by their reason and conscience, that they are willing to sacrifice them without a moment's hesitation for the sake of party? Why, such utter moral and mental slavery as this to the mandate of a party convention would be degradation to a dog. And in an honorable man can compare with the self-debasement implied in this abject surrender of manhood and self-respect to the capricious dictates of a fortuitous concourse of nimbies and demagogues without unutterable loathing."

Judge Pershing is reported as saying to a serenading crowd in Pottsville the evening after he was nominated for Governor, "that he did not know by what authority the newspapers called him a hard money man." His point is well taken—nobody ever had any authority to speak for him on that or any other subject; in fact if he ever had an opinion on that or any other subject he was never known to express it. He would cheerfully deliver a *legal* opinion on any subject, from the constitutionality of the legal tender act to the precession of the equinoxes—on the receipt of a sufficient retainer, but as for having a political idea which would stand in the way of his being a candidate for any office under the sun or any party or faction this side of Hades, that is an un-Democratic indiscretion of which we can never believe him guilty.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

The telegram from Philadelphia, announcing the appointment of Gen. W. H. H. Davis, of the Doylestown *Democrat*, as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is now pronounced to have been premature. But as the appointment was made before the last weekly issue of Davis' paper, and as in that issue he swallowed the ticket hut and breeches in good form, there is a shrewd suspicion that those having the matter in charge reconsidered their first action on the appointment, and substituted the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne. But, then, how are they going to get over Wright's hard-money speech on taking the chair, and his palpable effort to defeat the nomination of Piollet for State Treasurer? It seems to an unprejudiced outsider that they are only leaping from the frying-pan into the flames.

The opening gun of the political battle in Armstrong county was fired at Kittanning last Friday night, when Col. Reaif, of Pittsburgh, addressed a Republican mass meeting in the Opera House, on the political issues of the day. Considerable over various points in the speaker's argument, particularly those passages in which enthusiasm was manifested by the audience in the brought the published records of the respective candidates into juxtaposition with each other, and set forth the logical drift and meaning of the contrasts. The uprising movement has had slight following in Kittanning, and the Republicans confidently expect to "get away" with their opponents by a heavier majority than during several years past. Armstrong county is evidently of opinion that the proper party to control the affairs of the State and nation for the next quarter of a first century of national existence is rounding to a close, is the party the triumph of whose principles in the past has alone made our approaching Centennial celebration possible.

"And so they have nominated my old friend Cyrus for Governor of Pennsylvania, have they?" said old Uncle Bill Allen, when he received the news from Erie. "Well, well! How things do come 'round. I've known Cyrus—let me see—well, I can't exactly remember how long I've know'd him, but I allus rather liked him. Me and him had a good time at the destruction of Jeru—" "Uncle," interposed Thurman, "aren't you a little mistaken in the man? Wasn't it you and Titus that enjoyed the little jollification that you speak of?" "Well, I dunno but what you're right after all, Nevy," replied the old man, reflectively. "Yes, I guess you're right, now I come to think of it. You see, we mixed pretty easy now, anyhow. And then the nomination of that skunk Pontius Pilate for State Treasurer set me a thinking of my plunderin', and that, you see, brought up the sackin' of Jerusalem. That's how I got wrong. That Pilate was allus a pisen, onery cuss!—allus sneakin' 'round to betray somebody, and then washin' his hands of it—blast him!" And they could'nt cool the old man off for an hour or more.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

General.

A secret political party, pledged to oppose sectarian appropriation of money to the public schools, has been organized at New Bedford, Mass.

A small Boston boy, who had never attended church without his parents, set out to service by himself, last Sunday, but soon returned, and, upon being asked the reason, said, "Why, when I got there they had a table set, and as they seemed to be expecting company, I came home." It was communion Sunday.

John Slusher, the largest man ever born in Tennessee, died at Greenville, in that State, last Friday. He was but nineteen years of age, and had he not been beat by an attack of rheumatism, would have been nine feet high. His boot was eighteen inches long, and one of his hands was about the size of four ordinary ones. He could sit on a chair and pick up anything three feet from him. His head measured about forty-one inches, and his chest seven and one-half feet in circumferences. His coffin was eight and one-half feet long, twenty-eight inches wide, and two and one-half feet deep.

PERSONAL.

Professor Goldwin Smith, of Cornell University, was married last Friday to Mrs. Bolton, widow of the late Judge Bolton, of the English bench, Canada. She is said to be a very wealthy, refined and accomplished lady.

A seafaring man, temporarily staying at a hotel in the New Hampshire mountains, asked to have his room changed, because the next one occupied by John G. Whittier, and the good Quaker poet disturbed his morning slumbers by rising early and composing poetry aloud.

Congressman Kelley has at last defined his pedigree. He informed a Detroit reporter that he is descended from a North of Ireland Protestant and a French Huguenot, who emigrated to America in 1646. He claims to derive from them his "French volatility and Irish pugnacity."

The Librarian of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., denies that Edgar Allan Poe was ever expelled from that institution, as is generally asserted in biographies of the poet. He says further that Poe, during his college course, received prizes for proficiency in the ancient languages.

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